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House for Dies Extension; Justice Clears Buckley; RAF Sets Hanover Afire

The World's Day—At a Glance
Feb. 11, 1941

In Washington: House Votes Dies Extension

The House voted overwhelmingly to give the Dies Committee another 15 months in which to investigate un-American activities after striking from the record a speech by Representative Dickstein (D) of New York accusing the Committee of favoring Fascist groups.

The Office of Production Management said that military plane production during January totaled between 900 and 1,000.

Japan's new Ambassador to the United States, Admiral Kichisabura Nomura, was met by representatives of the State Department and of the German and Italian embassies on his arrival here today.

The Senate passed and sent to the House legislation to form a new coast guard reserve, subject to immediate call for emergency duty, and to reorganize the existing reserve as a coast guard auxiliary.

The House approved legislation to increase the Federal debt limit from $49,000,000,000 to $65,000,000,000, to eliminate tax exemptions on future Federal security issues and to give the Treasury more leeway in the type of securities it sells.

President Roosevelt requested Congress for an immediate appropriation of $680,118,000 to supplement funds already made available to the War Department for the current fiscal year.

The Civil Service Commission reported that the Executive branch of the Government had 1,185,558 employees in December, an increase of 74,028 over November. The December pay roll was $183,606,341.

The Senate confirmed unanimously the nomination of John G. Winant to be Ambassador to Great Britain. At the same time the chamber confirmed a number of other top-rank diplomatic nominations, including that of Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., of Pennsylvania, now ambassador to Poland, to serve also as ambassador to the Governments of Belgium, Norway and the Netherlands at London.

New England: Buckley Cleared in Boston

Thomas J. Buckley, Massachusetts State Auditor, was exonerated today by a Justice of the Boston Municipal Court of charges of violation of the Corrupt Practices Act. [Details: Page 11.]

The Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations announced support of a plan to provide $500 expenses for State legislators. [Details: Page 1.]

Boston Elevated trolley service was disrupted two hours when a trolly wire broke in the subway between Scollay and Haymarket stations. [Details: Page 11.]

Growth of military and naval bases in New England makes it virtually an armed camp. [Details and map: Page 11.]

Opportunities for skilled mechanics in defense industries greatly exceed the supply, the Massachusetts State Employment Service reported. [Details: Page 11.]

Boston ranks third among industrial areas in volume of defense contracts. [Details: Page 12.]

Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart, Harvard historian, denied claims that Abraham Lincoln's family were "poor whites." [Details: Page 1.]

Air and Sea: RAF Sets Fires in Hanover

An RAF offensive aimed principally at Germany's railway center at Hanover left fires burning in that city which were "too numerous to count," according to the British Air Ministry. [Details: Page 5.]

British naval craft bombarded the German-held Belgian port of Ostend starting many fires among harbor works, the Admiralty announced.

German air raiders attacked Britain only in scattered groups, despite ideal flying conditions.

At sea the British Admiralty recorded 15 Allied merchant vessels totaling 57,263 tons had been sunk during the week ending Feb. 1. [Details: Page 2.]

Far East: Japanese Planes at Saigon

Japanese bombers and technical crews for the first time appeared at the airport at Saigon, French Indo-China. Their actions indicated preliminaries to establishment of an advanced southern air base. British bombing squadrons are settling into their new bases in northern Malaya.

More Japanese warships were noted converging on Hainan Island off the South China coast.

Extension of the Thailand-French Indo-China truce to Feb. 25 was reported from Hanoi through London. Peace negotiations proceeded in Tokyo.

Greco-Italian Front: Greeks Resist Counter-Attacks

Italian counter-attacks, stubbornly resisted by the Greeks, kept the campaign in Albania largely stationary.

Aircraft fighting was reported around the Klisoura-Tepeleni sector.

Mediterranean: Bengasi British Sea Base

Port of Bengasi, important Italian base in Libya, is being turned by Britain into a much-needed naval base in mid-Mediterranean. [Details: Page 5.]

Capture of Mersa Taclai in North Eritrea threatens the rear of Italians who have been holding up the British advance toward Asmara, the capital at Cheren, for a week.

Bombing of two ships at Suez by German airmen was announced by Berlin.

National: New Clipper Route Approved

New York (AP)—Pan American Airways announced last night the Civil Aeronautics Board had approved its new Lisbon-to-New York Clipper route via the South Atlantic.

New York (AP)—The Yankee Clipper, bearing Harry L. Hopkins back from a survey of war conditions in England, reached Bolama, Portuguese Guinea, at 11:14 a. m., E. S. T.

In the Balkans: Nazi Troops En Route

German troops were reported flying across Hungary in the direction of Rumania and Bulgaria as Britain attempted to influence Bulgaria to help block Axis movements in the Balkans. [Details: Page 1.]

Hitler's position in the Balkans was faced by new complications as the result of Britain's victories in Africa. [Details: Page 4.]

Bulgarian police seized an American diplomatic courier's passport today and the United States Legation announced that "energetic protests" had been made to the Government.

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Koussevitzky Plans Citizenship Program

Serge Koussevitzky, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, becomes an American citizen next week three days before Washington's Birthday and in recognition of the event has prepared a special program.

The Russian-born conductor has arranged a special performance of American flavor, a revised version of Roy Harris's folk song symphony, a collection of half a dozen cowboy, mountaineer, and Negro songs.

Compromise Pay Bill For Solons Is Hit

The Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations and the Republican majority leadership in the House and Senate joined forces today to support a compromise bill granting legislators $500 for expenses in the off-year when the Legislature does not meet.

At the same time the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor and the Democratic minority in the House urged passage of a bill which would grant the legislators an outright pay increase from $2,000 to $3,000—a measure which would cost the State $280,000 biennially.

The Legislative Committee on Public Service, conducting a public hearing on two bills to increase legislative salaries and a measure calling for a $500 payment for expenses, heard Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary Treasurer of the Federation of Labor, declare that "legislators are actually business agents for thousands of people and apparently the people want it that way."

The hearing room was jammed with Legislators waiting to speak for the salary increase measure. Norman MacDonald, Executive Director of the Federation of Taxpayers' Associations, said he favored the $500 payment for expenses in the off-year, adding:

"My organization feels it is reasonable that Legislators ought to be compensated for out-of-pocket expenses during an off-session year but that the Legislators should not be paid salaries when they do not sit."

Mr. MacDonald said that in 1939 the Federation led the attack on a measure to increase legislative salaries from $2,000 to $3,000 and that the organization is still opposed to a salary increase bill.

He added that "$500 in lieu of expenses is a fair sum." He told the committee that the Federation has found as a result of the 1940 off-session year that legislators by and large must perform a great many services other than strictly legislative functions.

During the hearing it developed that the compromise measure is scheduled to meet with considerable legislative opposition. The measure had been filed by Senator Jarvis Hunt, of North Attleboro, Republican floor leader in the Senate, and Representative William A. Jones, of Barnstable, Republican floor leader in the House, both of whom appeared before the committee to urge passage of their bill.

Lincoln Family English Gentry, Dr. Hart States

By the Associated Press

Harvard's esteemed historian, Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart, declaring he had evidence that Abraham Lincoln was a descendant of "English gentry," took issue today with "writers who have tried to make Lincoln out to have been a 'poor white.'"

The famous scholar said in an interview on the eve of Lincoln's birthday:

"His family, during his childhood, was as well off as most southern white people of that time. It's an immense mistake to think they did not come up to scratch. They lived as all their neighbors did.

"Recent researches that I have made show that Abraham Lincoln was a descendant of a Lincoln family which prospered for 100 years in a town in southwestern England.

"I stood on the spot where the Lincoln house had been pulled down, and there was evidence that it was the residence of English gentry, people of account, people to be reckoned with. Perhaps they lost their money about the time that Lincoln's father came to America, but the point is he came from gentle stock."

The historian also said he had a minor bone to pick with "writers who have placed the accent on Lincoln's 'poverty.'"

"Certainly he split rails," snapped Dr. Hart, whom generations of Harvard men know as "Bushy"—"but so did all his neighbors!"

To Dr. Hart Lincoln was "the greatest among the Presidents of the Republic."

British Moves Warn Balkans On Aid to Hitler

Break with Rumania puts vital decision up to Bulgarians first, and Yugoslavs next.

An official Turkish newspaper said that German troops were pouring steadily into Bulgaria with their officers declaring "our goal is the Bosporous and the Mediterranean." Simultaneously fleets of Nazi transport planes were flying across Hungary headed for Rumania and Bulgaria, the Associated Press reported.

In the heightening crisis, Turkish quarters in London said Turkey would be willing to help Bulgaria "if Bulgaria withstands Germany."

By E. Berg Holt
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 11 — Britain's sudden break with Rumania and the increasing tension over Britain's relations with Bulgaria are taken in informed circles here as evidence that the period has passed when Axis diplomacy may retain the initiative in the Balkans.

However, the reports that Britain is about to bomb Rumanian oil fields can at least be said to be premature. The British action does not indicate that Reichsführer Hitler has definitely made up his mind to move into and through Bulgaria; coupled with Prime Minister Winston Churchill's references to Bulgaria Sunday it is rather to be interpreted as warning to all of the Balkans about the consequences of allowing Herr Hitler to do so unopposed.

The majority of the Bulgarians do not want German occupation. The question the Bulgarians first and the Yugoslavs next have to decide is whether they will risk immediate difficulties they will encounter if they decide to say no to Herr Hitler because of the ultimate benefits that will accrue if they boldly throw their weight on the side of Britain, Greece, and freedom.

Issue for Three Neutrals

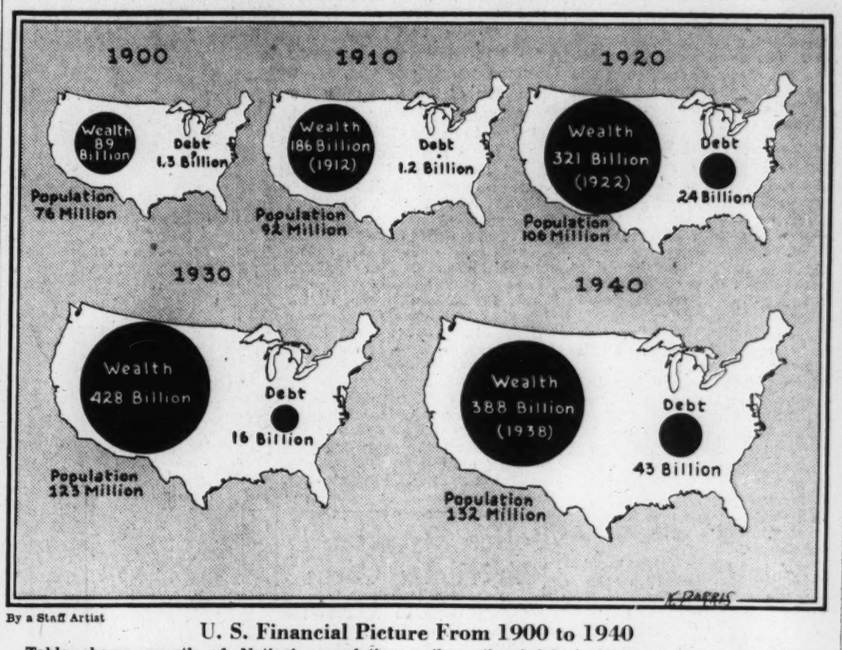
Actually, as Mr. Churchill pointed out Sunday, if the three neutrals, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, and Turkey, agreed to make common cause against aggression it would be several months before the Germans could amass sufficient forces to take on all three States at once, and much might happen in that time.

The possibility of their doing so may not be very great, but in the

Continued on Page 4, Column 6

British rapping at Hitler's back door: Page 4.

Willkie Backs Lend-Lease Bill 'With Modifications'; What Is U.S. Debt Ceiling?



By a Staff Artist

U. S. Financial Picture From 1900 to 1940

Table shows growth of Nation's population, wealth and national debt since beginning of the century. In four decades the population has almost doubled. The country's wealth is more than four times greater than it was 40 years ago while the national debt is 33 times as great today as it was in 1900. The United States' physical wealth is now about nine times its national debt, compared to 27 times in 1930; more than 13 times in 1920, 155 times in 1910 and 68 times in 1900.

Republican leader tells Senators U. S. should send Britain 5 to 10 destroyers a month.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—To a packed Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearing, Wendell L. Willkie, just back from a flying tour of the British Isles, urged quick passage of the Administration's lend-lease bill "with modifications."

He proposed that the United States furnish Great Britain with from 5 to 10 destroyers a month. It was his belief that the bill should be modified to limit American aid allowed in the bill to the British Commonwealth, to China, and to Greece.

Preceding Mr. Willkie on the stand today were Mayor Fiorello La Guardia of New York and Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard University. Mr. La Guardia told the Committee that "complete plans" were now in existence for the joint defense of the United States and Canada and urged the passage of the bill as part of the national defense program of the country.

Dr. Conant, who led off the testimony, insisted that an Axis defeat was necessary for the safety of the United States. To bring that about, he said he would even favor sending troops to Europe, for otherwise "this way of life" in the United States would vanish.

To question after question by isolationist Senators, Dr. Conant took the unwavering and candid proposition that if it is necessary for the United States to go to war "to render the Axis powers so innocuous that they will not threaten this country," the American people, as the last resort, should be ready to do so.

La Guardia in Favor

Mayor La Guardia said he favored the measure "from purely selfish American interests and for no others."

"I cannot," he testified, from barely legible notes scrawled on the back of a few pieces of yellow scratch paper, "afford to theorize about the date of an attack on us, or the causes of an attack or the probability of an attack because I happen to be the chief executive of a town on the Atlantic Coast. I want to be realistic and take no chances."

The dynamic and voluble New York Mayor, who never has tossed any bouquets to the other side of the Rhine, expressed the "greatest admiration for the courage and gallantry of the British people in the defense of their homelands."

"When that epic is written," he added, "it will be an epic of civilization when the names of Hitler and Mussolini will be used only to denote a sort of mental disorder."

Only those who misread the true nature of the Nazi state can advocate either a negotiated peace or half-hearted aid to Britain, Dr. Conant contended during the course of his spirited interchange with the senators.

If the totalitarian war were an imperialistic war only, Harvard's President believed that a plausible case could be made out for compromise.

Sees Religious War

"But," he insisted, "this present war has in it many of the characteristics of a religious war waged by an army of picked men fanatically devoted to a philosophy which denies all premises of our American faith.

"This is a war to my mind between good and evil—a war in which ideas are also weapons. And just as in every individual soul there are forces of good and of evil, so today in every nation we have latent, unseen forces which are silently enlisted on the totalitarian as well as on the anti-totalitarian side.

"If the enemy is as I believe, is there any escape from the conclusion that our best hope for the free way of life rests in the defeat of the Axis powers? The conclusion seems inescapable to me: the Axis powers must be defeated."

At this point, Senator Guy M. Gillette, (D) of Iowa, tossed in a barrage of questions to imply that Dr. Conant might not have any special qualifications to testify as to the religious implications of the Nazi threat. He noted that the witness had begun by disclaiming that he was not a military expert, a naval expert, or a Constitutional expert.

"Are you," Senator Gillette then asked, "a minister of the Gospel?"

"No," Dr. Conant replied.

"Have you a doctorate of divinity?"

"No."

Continued on Page 4, Column 6

Text of Dr. Conant's statement: Page 7.

Abstract of Willkie statement: Page 2.

German Food for Belgium Reported by Hoover Board

BERLIN, Feb. 11 (AP)—Investigators for the Hoover Relief Committee disclosed today that Germany has sent limited quantities of grain to Belgium so that the daily bread ration of 225 grams (about 8 ounces) for Belgians can be maintained for the time being.

Assurance also has been given, the investigators said, that Germany will send some potatoes when certain transportation difficutlies are overcome.

The assumption was that the Feb. 15 "bread deadline," when Belgium's own stocks of grain would be exhausted, could be pushed ahead a little.

The investigators, who last week said that Belgium would face famine conditions in two weeks unless outside help was forthcoming, emphasized that the urgent need continues, with overseas aid necessary, despite anything Russia may do as a result of the present Belgian-Soviet trade conference.

In last week's statement, Frederick Dorsey Stephens, Chairman of the American investigators, said that many informed Belgians had advised him that prospects were worse than at any time in the World War.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP)—The flow of Government-subsidized exports of American wheat and flour to the Orient virtually has ceased, Agriculture Department officials said today.

Limited originally to the Americas, China, and the Philippine Islands, the subsidy offer was withdrawn as far as China was concerned last Oct. 8 after the United States Government took steps to restrict shipment of strategic war materials to Japan.

Country Has Great Wealth, Study Shows

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP)—An increase in the Federal debt limit to $65,000,000,000 was approved by the House yesterday after Chairman Robert Doughton (D) of North Carolina of the Ways and Means Committee had described it as a necessary defense measure.

The Administration bill, which now goes to the Senate, also would remove Federal tax exemptions from future issues of United States Government securities and would give the Treasury greater flexibility in issuing savings bonds.

By Neal A. Stanford
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

What has the United States to back its rapidly mounting national debt, now over $45,000,000,000 and heading toward the Administration's proposed debt limit of $65,000,000,000, perhaps even higher? What makes it possible for the Nation to bear its present huge debt and contemplate larger ones?

Suppose you were to go to a bank to borrow some such astronomical sum. After recovering from his astonishment the banker would ask: well, what have you got to back such a loan? What is your record, your credit, your character? Let's look at your assets. We don't object to your going into debt—if you can afford to. But can you afford to?

Now the United States is somewhat in the position of a borrower at a bank. It faces an unprecedented debt, mountainous deficits. It is pertinent therefore for Americans to ask (as the banker did): well, what are America's assets? What of its character, wealth? What would permit it to bear a debt of $65,000,000,000 or higher?

Morale Vital Factor

The Roosevelt Administration, it is clear, has no qualms about seeing the national debt go higher, much higher, than it is at present. The House Ways and Means Committee has approved legislation that would raise the debt limit to $65,000,000,000. President Roosevelt has even suggested doing away with a limit altogether. And Congress has broken partisan ranks on this issue of a national debt limit, whether to increase it or do without it.

This major issue of the national debt problem resolves itself into the question: just how large a national debt can the country stand? And to that question there are almost as many answers as there are economists in the country. For the whole answer cannot be found in figures alone, in the analysis of the budget estimates and deficit items. A great factor, perhaps the greatest factor, in the Nation's ability to carry a heavy national debt is that intangible quality of national morale. A nation's moral strength as well as its national wealth determines its ability to carry a heavy debt.

The history of the United States

Continued on Page 20, Column 1

Intimate Message from Washington

America Faces the Greatest Crisis in Its History, Say the Timid, but America Has Faced Many Other 'Greatest Crises.'

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

High on the list of American best-sellers these days is Kenneth Roberts' "Oliver Wiswell," a fictional account of the Revolutionary War as a Tory saw it.

One might think that such a book, widely circulated at this time, would be bad for morale of the American people, again faced with the necessity of defending their freedom. Actually, the book has just the opposite effect, supplying to both private citizens and their chosen representatives in Congress new faith that their nation's destiny will outmaneuver even such important business of the moment as deciding the rights and wrongs of President Roosevelt's lend-lease proposal.

True, it makes out George Washington as a person whose integrity had to shine through a rather dull, unimaginative surface.

John Hancock is depicted as a smuggler who didn't want to have to pay a fine of 100,000 pounds to England. He's the "Founding Father" who signed his name in big letters on the Declaration of Independence, we were taught in school, so King George III "could read it without his spectacles." Remember?

Samuel Adams, in the estimation of Oliver Wiswell and his friends, was the worst kind of rabble-rouser.

The odd thing is that instead of making the reader lose respect for these heroes, Mr. Roberts has increased it and at the same time spurred up courage to deal with the crisis at hand.

U. S. Has Had Other Greatest Crises

People are calling the present crisis the "greatest," "most confusing" and "most terrifying" America has ever faced. When you read "Oliver Wiswell" and see how neighbor rose against neighbor, how physical violence was done, how corruption and intolerance filtered into high places on both sides, you begin to think perhaps you'd rather be facing present-day problems than those of our Revolutionary forefathers.

A congressman put into the Congressional Record the other day a story of broken friendships resulting from the controversy over aid to Britain. It told of business slights and social snubs administered certain Easterners because they had thrown their support with the isolationists. One New Yorker was supposed to have been barred by his firm from accepting the chairmanship of a new anti-war group, because most of the directors were "interventionist." Pro-Britain-aid groups were accused of packing meetings, forums, and public gatherings where war issues were debated to heckle and shout down all isolationists and appeasers.

It all sounds like "small potatoes" compared with Mr. Roberts' description of the mob that tarred and feathered a pamphleteer and ousted the Wiswells from their home because they thought England should be taught "by constitutional means" not by a fight.

History as written in most schoolbooks is discouraging in a way. It oversimplifies. It makes one forget that there were side issues then just as there are now. In the light of hindsight, historians can tell which public figures were on the right side. Congressmen are always saying as Representative Samuel Dickstein (D) of New York did the other day:

"I wonder what Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln and all of our great forefathers would do if they were confronted with the situation which our beloved country is confronted with today."

We are apt to forget there was the same confusion and cross-current of thought that there is when one listens in on Congress these days.

Party Lines Begin to Slacken

Even party lines are beginning to weaken now. Take the vote on the lend-lease bill in the House. Twenty-four Republicans joined 236 Democrats in voting for the bill. Twenty-five Democrats voted "no" with 135 Republicans, three Progressives, one Farmer-Laborite and one American Laborite.

Though Wendell L. Willkie, titular head of the Republican Party, is advocating aid to Britain, there were only three votes cast for the bill in the House by Republican congressmen from the States he carried in November. These were Representatives Paul Cunningham of Iowa, Charles A. Plumley of Vermont and Mrs. Margaret C. Smith of Maine. There wasn't a single Republican vote for the measure from the Willkie States of Colorado, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, North or South Dakota.

Republican Leader Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts was asked whether he thought Republicans who voted for the bill would get much kickback from their people back home.

"No," replied the politically wise Mr. Martin. "There's going to be so much happen in the next three months that nobody's going to remember how anybody voted on this bill."

The times are too serious for congressmen to crow or mourn over any one bill for any length of time.

They know that one law alone will not make or break the American Nation. A good many of them have been reading "Oliver Wiswell," especially the end where Oliver expresses this faith:

"I don't know what providence is, Sally: but whatever it is, it must be wiser than we. . . . Perhaps that's why the impossible happened, Sally—why that rabble that drove us from our homes were incapable of winning, but did win. . . . Perhaps something great will come even to that rabble some day, as well as to us." **Mary Hornaday**

Willkie Says Britain Needs Immediate and Long-Term Aid

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today that the only way Congress can aid Britain "quickly enough" is to enact the Administration's British aid legislation "with modifications."

He declared in a prepared statement that Britain needs both "immediate" and "long-term" assistance.

As an example of "immediate aid," he told the Committee that "if we are to aid Britain effectively we should provide her with from five to 10 destroyers a month.

"We should be able to do this directly and swiftly rather than through the rigamarole of dubious legalistic interpretations.

"Incidentally, if we are to make more destroyers available to Britain we should recondition them in this country in our own yards."

Proposes Limit on Help

As for modifications, Mr. Willkie said it would be "wise" to limit the proposed aid to the British Commonwealth, China, and Greece.

He told the Committee that in discussing the legislation "we must not hide important facts and we must have the courage to draw the proper inferences from the facts—democracy cannot live by dodging around corners."

Mr. Willkie said he believed a policy of "isolation" eventually would destroy civil liberties in the United States and would bring economic upheaval.

The witness declared that Britain would require some time, even with American planes, to attain superiority in the air.

"To render ineffective aid would be disastrous," he continued. "Ineffective aid would give Hitler just as good a pretext against us as effective aid.

"But if our aid is ineffective Britain may go down."

Favors Time Restriction

Mr. Willkie expressed approval of provisions made in the House to set a time limit on the powers granted the President in the British aid bill and authorizing Congress to terminate the program by a majority vote of both Houses.

A study of the bill's provisions, he said, had forced upon him the conclusion that "the only way to render aid quickly enough is to pass this bill with modifications."

"All modifications should seek to limit any unnecessary authority granted in the bill," he continued. "I have gone the full limit of my conscience in supporting the foreign policy of the Administration because of my great desire for national unity.

"I have wanted to see America stand united before the world as the friend of all who fight for liberty; the deposer of all aggressors and despoilers of the democratic way," declared the man who campaigned up and down the country in last year's presidential campaign.

"It would be truly inspiring for us and liberty-loving people everywhere if this bill could be adopted with a nonpartisan and almost unanimous vote.

Urges Candid Examination

"I urge the majority (in Congress) to examine provisions with the spirit of candor and sincerity to see if the bill's true objective cannot be accomplished and yet eliminate any unnecessary grant of authority."

Mr. Willkie said that while the majority did not need the votes of opponents to enact the legislation, the approval of opponents "and the approval of the millions of Americans whom they represent" would give the Nation "the strength of a united people—a strength greater than that of armaments or battleships."

Mr. Willkie spoke in the knowledge that 22,000,000 people voted for him to be President.

Discussing his suggestion for transferring five to 10 destroyers a month to Britain, Mr. Willkie declared that although 50 destroyers recently had been traded to the British for Western Hemisphere naval bases, "Britain needs still more destroyers."

"Merchant ships are making the transoceanic crossing without nearly enough protection; in some cases 30 or 40 ships may be 'protected' by only a couple of destroyers.

"The 50 destroyers that we delivered to the British some months ago have proved extremely valuable. But owing to congestion and the shortage of mechanics, Britain found it difficult to recondition all of them at once."

To "Work With Britain"

While supplying destroyers to Britain, Mr. Willkie declared, the destroyer construction program should be expanded so vessels transferred could be promptly replaced.

"Aid to Britain" he defined as meaning "not to work for Britain but to work with Britain to defend an area of freedom."

He said that if Britain "prevails" the "enslaved democracies of Europe will revive."

Saying that Britain has both immediate and long-term needs, Mr. Willkie added:

"The long-term requirements, such as airplanes, munitions, and ships are now very largely on order in this country. We are building them as fast as we can. But it will be many, many months before our efforts begin to show significant results.

"Our aircraft program for instance, will provide a little help in 1941, but it will not begin to give Britain supremacy in the air.

Air Supremacy Vital

"Our aircraft program for instance, will provide a little help in 1941 but it will not begin to give Britain supremacy in the air until 1942.

"The hope is that with the fulfillment of those long-term requirements, Britain will attain a complete supremacy over Germany."

Saying that Britain's greatest hazard was the destruction of shipping, Mr. Willkie added that he saw "piteous and heart-rending" destruction in Britain's northern industrial towns. But, he added, the damage to productive facilities had been relatively small.

Mr. Willkie said that if the United States isolates itself "Britain may have great difficulty in surviving.

"No man can say, at this time, whether or not Britain can win this war without our assistance in supplies, ships and armaments.

"But we do know that if she is defeated the totalitarian powers will control the world. They will control not only Europe, but probably also most of Africa. They may also control the Atlantic Ocean.

Between Two Drives

"Under those circumstances, Germany would probably make a drive—whether economic or military—on Latin America; and perhaps Japan would also make a drive southward toward the East Indies.

"Thus, the United States and Canada would be ringed about by totalitarian powers, using totalitarian methods of trade, unfriendly to the United States, and not reluctant to fight."

Mr. Willkie said that "such a calamity" would have two results:

"First, in order to compete with those powers, we ourselves would have to adopt totalitarian controls.

"Secondly, I believe that the United States would eventually be drawn into war against one or more of those powers. They would so cramp us and hinder us and infringe upon us that we would be forced to fight.

"In that event we would be fighting, alone, a different battle in the same war that Britain is now fighting."

Donovan Visits Fleet In Mediterranean

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Feb. 11 (AP)—Col. William J. Donovan, United States observer, visited the British Eastern Mediterranean fleet in the harbor yesterday, lunched with the Commander-in-Chief, and later returned to Cairo to confer with American and British officials.

Canada Shown Ski Ability Of Norse Fliers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Canadians have discovered that Norwegian airmen who are training in Canada can do more than fly airplanes. They can ski as well.

This was amply demonstrated recently when a contingent of blue-clad Norwegian airmen from Camp Little Norway, Toronto, carried off many of the honors in Canada's first military ski tournament held at Huntsville.

But the ski troopers from Camp Borden did not let them have it all their own way. One lone contestant from the Netherlands Army at Stratford also was in the competition.

Airmen From Camp

On a fast track, Little Norway took the jumping honors, Lieut. Stein Sem of the Norwegian Air Force jumping a clear 131 feet, and almost breaking the hill record of 137 feet when he made a leap of 136 feet. Second and third places also went to the Norwegians.

Camp Borden men, however, gave a good account of themselves, even against such artists as Marius Erikson, slalom champion in Norway in 1939, and Tim Heiberg, Norway's 1939 downhill champion. Lieut. Frank Reiffenstein of the Canadian Grenadier Guards won a downhill race over a tricky 1,200-foot course, in 70.05 seconds, followed closely by two Norwegians.

In the nine-mile cross-country run, up hill, through swamps, over rocky ledges and down steep hills, the Norwegians kept ahead of the Canadians all the way, the first nine to come in being Norwegians, the first in one hour, 3 minutes and 3 seconds.

Police Studying Krivitsky Case; Assassin Hinted

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP)—The case of Walter G. Krivitsky, former high Soviet police official and secret agent, who was found fatally shot yesterday, is being held open, according to police here.

An investigation was demanded by his New York attorney, Louis Waldman, who declared that "an assassin might have counterfeited" apparent suicide notes.

The coroner already had issued a certificate of suicide when the police announced the case would be held open.

J. B. Matthews, investigator for the Dies Committee, before which Mr. Krivitsky had testified of his break with the Stalin Government, said that he had "no doubt" it was "murder." Mr. Matthews asserted the Russian once told him: "The Ogpu (Russian secret police) is going to assassinate Trotsky and me. When I'm dead, don't ever believe that I committed suicide."

Leon Trotsky, anti-Stalin leader, was murdered last year in Mexico.

Mr. Krivitsky, who had told the Dies Committee he was born Samuel Ginsburg, had registered as "Walter Poref" at the hotel where he was found with a revolver in his hand and a bullet hole in this temple.

In October, 1939, he told the Dies Committee that "undoubtedly" there were Russian secret agents in the United States Army and Navy. He explained that he had broken with Joseph Stalin in 1937 over the Russian "purge" carried out that year. He added that he served for two years as chief of Russian military intelligence for all western Europe.

Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, Chairman of the House Committee investigating unAmerican activities, today referred to the death of Mr. Krivitsky as "the biggest story of the year," and indicated he would produce "evidence" later relating to the case.

Germans Sink 15 Vessels In Week of Raids

LONDON, Feb. 11 (AP)—Fifteen British, Allied, and neutral merchantmen totaling 57,263 tons, were sunk in the war at sea in the week ended Feb. 1, the Admiralty reported today.

The losses were given as 11 British vessels, totaling 40,429 tons, three Allied ships totaling 13,872 tons, and a neutral merchantman of 2,962 tons.

The total compared with an average of 62,000 tons weekly since the beginning of the war. The January weekly average was 34,000 tons and the December weekly average was 68,000 tons.

Philadelphia Fire

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11 (AP)—Three shattering gas explosions, followed by a fierce-burning fire in a row-house street of Philadelphia's densely-populated South Side, resulted in four fatalities today and injured two score of persons.

Giant of Ages Past

Santa Fé Railway

World's Largest Stalagmite

Carlsbad Caverns in New Mexico offer this almost overpowering view for the traveler, along with many other similar scenes. This awesome pillar is 62 feet high—750 feet below the earth's surface. It is estimated that it took 50,000,000 years for nature to "sculpture" this masterpiece. Carlsbad Caverns may be visited any time in the year. Once underground, the season of the year makes no difference because of the unvarying temperature of the caves. The only rail approach to the caves is by the Santa Fé.

Stopovers in Long Rail Trips Now the Thing

Along the Rails

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The "breaking" of transcontinental rail journeys to visit various scenic attractions en route is now "the thing to do" among American travelers today. Railroad ticket offices, in fact, are quick to propose that one run up to the Grand Canyon or visit Yosemite National Park or even skip over to Carlsbad Caverns in New Mexico.

Since the railroads have been urging their patrons to include various side trips in their transcontinental tours, there has been a steady upswing in the travel to America's national parks. The additional cost, if any, on such side trips is relatively small. Rail tickets are so written that a stopoff of several days may be made at any one place without affecting the value of the ticket.

Although rail travel is swift and comfortable today, a stopover at any one place "breaks" the long transcontinental journey and enables the traveler to refresh himself with the diversities offered in Uncle Sam's great playgrounds.

Carlsbad Caverns, off the beaten path until a few years ago, set a new record in 1940 when 241,590 visitors from the 48 States and 63 foreign countries and territories viewed its wonders. A large number of travelers reached the Caverns by automobile, but a great many took advantage of the Santa Fé road's service to this region. Through air-conditioned Pullmans leave Los Angeles and Chicago daily for the Caverns.

Three Streamliners

More than $3,000,000 of streamliners, representing three of the finest luxury passenger trains in the world, will leave the Chicago & North Western station within a period of five minutes on Feb. 27—a schedule which can happen but once a year. The departure of the trains almost simultaneously is caused by the fact that February is the only 28-day month in the year. The short month forced a change in the operations of the streamliners, only one of which makes daily trips out of Chicago. The streamliners are the City of Los Angeles, the City of Portland, and City of Denver. The 13-car City of Los Angeles is valued at $1,830,000; the cost of the City of Denver is $900,000; and that of the City of Portland is $760,000.

Coach Trains Popular

What the reserved-seat coach has done for railroad travel is exemplified in the volume of business moving to Florida from cities in the East and Midwest, and, converging at Jacksonville upon the double-track Flagler System, serving all points between there and Palm Beach and Miami. It now requires two coach trains daily from New York to Miami to handle the huge volume of travel over the affiliated railroads—the Pennsylvania, R. F. & P., Atlantic Coast Line, and Florida East Coast not to mention the Seabord's de luxe Silver Meteor, which makes its speedy run to both Florida coasts. Besides this service from the East other streamliners speed southward from Chicago, handling additional hundreds of travelers daily.

Andes Railroad

That section of the Transandean Railway on the Argentine side of the pass which was washed out by a flood several years ago, and which has seriously interrupted communication by rail between Argentina and Chile, is about to be reconstructed. Funds have been approved by the Argentine Legislature for this work. The railway was about 125 miles long and extended from Los Andes in Chile, where it joined with the Chilean State Railways, to Mendoza in Argentina. The Transandean Railway is of the narrow or meter gauge, the tracks being only 39 inches apart. The Continental Divide of the Andes is crossed at an elevation of a little more than 10,000 feet where the railway goes through a tunnel, two miles long, which has one end in Argentina and the other in Chile.

Japan Budget $3,000,000,000

TOKYO, Feb. 11 (AP)—The Japanese Finance Ministry has submitted to the Diet the final supplementary accounts which bring the current budget to a record of 12,875,000,000 yen (about $3,000,000,000), the newspaper Asahi reported today.

The majority of items already have passed the House of Representatives and are intended for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1942, but the China affair budget must be supplemented for the months of February and March, 1942.

The budget is expected to pass the Diet without important amendments.

With increased armament and wartime expenditures, the Army and Navy share represents 66 per cent.

General accounts for the period beginning April 1 total 7,995,110,000 yen, of which the Army receives 1,699,000,000 and the Navy 1,549,000,000 to be spent on increased armaments in addition to maintenance of the home fleet and home defenses. These items represent a total increase of 944,000,000 yen over the previous fiscal year for the services.

The China affair budget for the period from April 1 to Jan. 31, 1942, totals 4,880,000,000 yen, which is included in the grand total.

Bond issues for the current fiscal year will total approximately 8,500,000,000 yen.

No Full Dress Ruling Pleases Army, Civilian 'Tails' O.K. at White House Ball

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP)—Many an Army officer on duty at the capital grinned his appreciation today of a new official anti-gold braid policy which tonight permits him for the first time to wear civilian dress clothes at the annual White House reception for military and naval officers.

The officers' pleasure was not due to any particular love of the more common white tie and tails but to the fact that the formal "blues" cost them anywhere from $200 to $500 and the only place many officers ever wore them was the annual White House reception.

The Army started its everyday dress policy last summer when many officers were assigned to tent camps and other temporary quarters and when hundreds of National Guard and Reserve officers were being called to duty. At that time an order announced that the formal uniforms were not required on any occasion save at the White House.

Then recently when invitations were going out for the reception, the Army amended the previous ruling to announce that white tie and tails, with service decorations in miniature, would be permitted.

Army officers have to buy all their own clothes—field garb as well as formal attire—and many complain privately that the wardrobe is too expensive for their budgets.

Thanks to the Navy, tonight's reception will not be without glitter. The Navy is sticking to tradition and has ordered evening full dress for its officers.

Such a uniform costs the officer generally around $80 to $90 without the gold braid, brass buttons and resplent epaulets which may add another $30 to $45 to the bill.

Navy officers, too, must buy all their own clothes.

No one expects all the Army officers to show up in civilian clothes, however. Many who have been stationed here for some time have the dress uniforms and will not miss the rare opportunity to wear them.

States With Road Signs Cited in Defense Plan

HERSHEY, Pa., Feb. 11 (AP)—Motor clubs could perform a "worthwhile preparedness service," said State Treasurer F. Clair Ross, by marshalling their members for prompt removal of highway markers in event of the "highly improbable—yet possible—chance that our own land may some day face invasion."

Mr. Ross, a World War flier, and now national defense chairman of the Pennsylvania American Legion, told the annual secretaries conference of the Pennsylvania Motor Federation yesterday that "Experience in Europe has proven that parachute troops landing in enemy country have found these signposts most convenient in locating military objectives."

Japanese Filter Into Saigon, Establish Military Foothold

SAIGON, French Indo-China, Feb. 11 (AP)—Japan appeared to have established a military foothold in this chief sea and air port of southern French Indo-China by unheralded infiltration.

Japanese soldiers guarded four newly arrived Japanese bombers which were serviced at Saigon Airport by Japanese mechanics while Japanese officers set up headquarters at offices of the Air France Company at the airdrome. The Japanese force there exceeded 50 men.

For the first time, Japanese soldiers were seen on the streets of Saigon. Apparently these and the air force personnel had arrived on the bombers of the 5,170-ton cruised Abukuma, which steamed up the Saigon River to relieve the Natori, her sister ship. The Natori then departed.

In the tensing air struggle for position in southeast Asia, Great Britain has just dispatched powerful bombing squadrons to new bases northward in Malaya, nearer French Indo-China.

Armistice Extended

LONDON, Feb. 11 (AP)—Reuters (British news agency) reported today from Hanoi that Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor General of French Indo-China, had announced extension of the armistice with Thailand (Siam) to Feb. 25.

Although an armistice signed at Saigon Jan. 31 ostensibly ended four months of border warfare, an announcement by Indo-China authorities declared today that Thai forces had "repeatedly seriously violated the armistice since its signing, attacking French positions almost daly." The right bank of the Mekong River was said to be the Chief trouble zone.

Peace negotiations are proceeding in Tokyo under Japanese mediation.

Japanese Move

CHUNGKING, China, Feb. 11 (AP)—The Chinese Central Daily News declared today two flotillas of the Japanese Navy were steaming toward Hainan Island, across the Gulf of Tonkin from French Indo-China, presumably from the lower Yangtze.

[Japan already has several naval units in the waters of Indo-China and is acting as mediator in a boundary dispute between that French colony and neighboring Thailand.]

Reich Clamps Down on Wages And Savings to Ease War Cost

BERLIN (AP)—Germans are paying an annual wartime tax bill of some 34,000,000,000 marks ($13,600,000,000) out of a hundred-billion mark ($40,000,000,000) national income, E. W. Schmidt, Director of the Deutsche Bank, reports.

Mr. Schmidt told foreign correspondents that after the payment of the costs of civil administration, there was about 20,000,000,000 marks ($8,000,000,000) a year available for war finance.

Germany's system of "silent financing"—silent, he explained because of the absence of great loan drives or campaigns for contributions—has obviated the danger of inflation following great war expenditures.

His explanation indicated inflation also had been eliminated because of Germany's thorough-going control of earnings, savings and investements of its citizens.

The people's income, he asserted, has been accurately apportioned among civil needs, civil government costs and war finance that no one account was permitted to get out of hand or upset the carefully adjusted plan to meet every need which financial strategists have foreseen.

Germany's national debt was estimated at 79,000,000,000 marks ($31,600,000,000), an increase of 45,000,000,000 marks ($18,000,000,000) since the war's start. This was covered by various types of loans of low interest, Mr. Schmidt said, averaging about 2½ per cent.

Tax income is inadequate to finance all Germany's war needs and loans are essential, the banker explained. He added, however, that the Reichs' management of its economy makes these loans come easy.

In fact, there is no other place for surplus money to go except into government obligations.

Surplus cash is brought about through limitations on what the population may buy. Thus, textile rationing alone produces a five-billion mark ($2,000,800,000) surplus, which before the war would have been spent to buy clothes.

For rationing, inability to make certain industrial replacements because of lack of materials and increased wages have placed millions of additional marks in the packets of Germans which they cannot spend.

Some must go out because of increased taxes, the rest to savings banks which promptly and "silently" invest in government securities.

"The most dangerous type of emergency financing," Mr. Schmidt said, "is increased note circulation, to which Germany has not resorted."

Since the end of 1937, he said, the note circulation has increased by only about 2,200,000,000 marks, a gain which he attributed not to any inflationary trend, but to additional currency needs of newly acquired territories.

Canada Eases Rentals Control; Costs and Taxes Affect Price

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Feb. 11—The system of rent control which had been operating in specified areas under the direction of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board has been made more elastic by regulations just issued.

The original order of the Board made it illegal for landlords to collect rents in excess of those prevailing on Jan. 2, 1940. This order continues in force, and a warning has been issued by the Rentals Administrator, Mr. Justice Martin, that the number of prosecutions for violations of rental regulations will "drastically" increase, if landlords in the controlled areas continue to defy the Board's orders.

The new regulations, however, provide that under "special circumstances," appeals for rent variations would be justified. These appeals may be based on changes in local taxation, in mortgage interest rates, insurance premiums, or in the cost of heating and services. An expenditure on structural alterations may also be advanced as a reason for a request for changing rental rates.

No change, however, will be sanctioned unless additional costs are "substantial" and no alteration in rent will exceed the exact change in costs. These concessions to the landlords are the result of experience gained by local rentals committee which have been allowed some latitude in deciding appeals that have been brought before them.

There are 14 controlled areas in the country, five in Ontario, two in the Maritimes, two in Quebec, one in Manitoba, one in Calgary, and three in British Columbia. Ottawa, Windsor, Brandon, Calgary, and Vancouver are some of the larger cities included in the list of controlled districts.

The suggestion has been made that Beauharnois, Valleyfield, and sections of Montreal, all in the Province of Quebec, might be brought under the system of control. Rentals control came into operation last September, the object being to improve conditions in localities where military concentrations or the development of war industries caused a shortage in housing.

Although hearings before local rentals committees are on occasions highly diverting, the claims put forward by some appellants frequently testing the good humor and patience of the presiding chairman, usually a county judge, the system as a whole, it is claimed, has been working out quite well.

Where tenants in the controlled areas have been paying more than the fixed maximum rentals, they are entitled to the refund and have been getting it when they have established their claims.

The time limits originally set on appeals have been removed. Experience has shown that there should be as little concentration as possible in the administration of the system.

The Rentals Administrator, Mr. Justice Martin, exercises general supervision. He tries to maintain a certain uniformity in decisions, but a fairly free hand is given the local rentals committees. These bodies are composed of three members, one representing the tenants as a class, another the landlords, with the chairman a county court judge.

The Wartime Prices and Trade Board leaves it to municipal councils to decide whether they want their localities brought under the system of rentals control or not. Sometimes these councils for local political reasons dodge the issue, but if the demand among the residents for rent control is strong enough, they usually fall into line.

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Washington Sideglances

Perhaps Il Duce should also have a lend-lease bill—What's in a name? Southern youth will find out—To bee or not to bee—that's a question—Martin remembers a man is known by his friends.

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Italy's Bit: "Mussolini," says Representative William P. Lambertson (R) of Kansas, self-appointed columnist for the Congressional Record, "is giving Hitler all aid short of war."

Honest!: Kindly Draft is the name of a young man registered for Selective Service training in Aiken County, S. C., headquarters here report.

Bees Needs: Selective Service headquarters has posted one letter to illustrate that there is a limit of elasticity beyond which deferment for "occupation" reasons will not stretch.

The letter written by a recent selectee says: "I believe I should be given a deferred classification. I own an orchard and some bees. The bees require my close attention at all times."

This Way Out: When Lord Halifax, the new British Ambassador, visited Capitol Hill the other day, photographers tried to get a picture of him with House Republican leader, Representative Joseph W. Martin, of Massachusetts.

"Excuse me, I have to leave by the back door," was Mr. Martin's reply. He didn't want isolationist members of his party to think he was hobnobbing with the British Government's spokesman.

Nicknames: For history's sake, some of the titles applied in the House to H. R. 1776 (commonly known as the "lend-lease bill") should be recorded.

Here are a few:

"Stop Hitler" bill; used by Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies.

"Dictatorship bill"; as viewed by Representative Clare E. Hoffman (R) of Michigan.

"Lease-Lose Bill"; invented by one Congressman's 12-year-old son.

"H. R. 1941"; recommended by Representative William B. Barry (D) of New York. His explanation: "1776 is the year this Nation struck its blow for freedom; 1941 will be the year in which we end it."

Saving America: Jerome Frank, Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, who told a radio audience here Sunday night that there is no longer any question whether America should "intervene" in a European war since a "European war has already intervened in America," wrote a book back in 1938 called "Save America First."

One day recently a woman told him: "Oh, Mr. Frank, I've just read your book. I certainly agree with you that we should build up the United States before bothering about any other nation."

"Sorry," replied Mr. Frank. "You read it two years too late. I've changed my mind."

Santiago, Chile, Is to Split Its 400th Anniversary Fete

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — February 12 next marks the 400th anniversary of the foundation of this capital city. A special municipal commission was formed for the celebrations, which have been divided into two stages—the first commencing on the historic date and the other in September next.

The February program includes a "Cabildo Abierto55—an open municipal council—on the beautiful Cerro Santa Lucia, at the very spot where Pedro de Valdivia, the conquistador, founded the city four centuries ago. There will be continental conferences, subjects of special interest being criminology, accountancy, social assistance and anti-alcoholism. There will be manufacturing and agricultural fairs, cultural exhibits, military festivals, sports championships and popular entertainments. A large South American attendance is promised.

In September there will be a second municipal congress with attendance of delegations from all American countries. An exhibition has been organized by the Chilean Academy of History. The Official Salon of the Fourth Centenary will exhibit the works of Chilean, American and Spanish artists. This has been organized in collaboration with the Faculty of Fine Arts of the University of Chile. The month's program also calls for the execution of the works awarded prizes for musical composition and the presentation of awards for literary works.

Parks Replace Albums

Santa Lucia, the scene of the principal historical acts in February, has been transformed for the forthcoming celebrations. The Municipality expropriated and razed old buildings at the foot of the hill, whose principal approaches are now beautified by green banks of grass, terraced with flowers, rising from the broad Alameda avenue, recently renamed in honor of the hero of Independence, Bernardo O'Higgins.

The statues with which visitors are acquainted remain at their customary points of vantage. Among them is the well-known one of the Indian chief Caupolican bending the iron stake on which his captors were about to impale him, while the mailed figure of Pedro de Valdivia looks down on the city that he founded, which has grown in extent and magnificence far beyond all that he could have dreamed.

It was this Don Pedro, the Conquistador of Chile, who pitched his camp on the hill just four centuries ago. The natives called it "Huelen," meaning mystery or misfortune. This was changed later to Santa Lucia.

Founding of Santiago

On arriving at the banks of the River Mapocho, Pedro de Valdivia perceived that the hill would prove an ideal citadel. He constructed a fort there and determined to establish at the foot of the hill the first city of the lands he had conquered. He ordered the plans to be traced and the capital of Chile was founded.

"In a valley that is called Mapocho," this sam Valdivia wrote to Charles V of Spain in February, 1541, "I founded the city of Santiago del Nuevo Extremo, forming a Cabildo and establishing justice."

Valdivia's companions numbered 150, many of whom were accompanied by their wives. They commenced to build the first houses with adobe and straw, confident that the small fort of Santa Lucia would defend them from the attacks of the Indians.

A year later Don Carlos V conferred a coat of arms on the settlement and declared it a "noble and loyal city."

It is on this same site, where Pedro de Valdivia traced the plans for a few adobe dwellings, that today there extends a metropolitan and suburban area of 30 square miles and a population of more than a million.

Peoples' Savings To Help Defense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—Americans, from school children on up, will soon be asked to buy thrift stamps and Liberty Bonds as they did in the last war, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, revealed to Congress in testimony on the Treasury appropriation bill.

The Secretary told Congressmen he intends to ask for funds to launch an advertising campaign to sell Government defense bonds and savings certificates.

The stamps will sell for as little as 10 cents and bonds for as low as $10. There will also be dollar stamps. Eighteen $1 stamps and three 25-cent stamps will purchase a United States savings bond with a maturity value of $25, he said.

Freed Enemy Aliens Must Quit Australia

MELBOURNE, Victoria (Australian Associated Press)—Enemy aliens sent to Australia from Britain for internment, and whose release since has been authorized will not remain in Australia.

They must return to Britain or may go to the United States if their visas are in order.

Japanese Envoy Would 'Unravel' U. S. Relations

By Nate White

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — Japan's new Ambassador to the United States, Admiral Kichisabura Nomura, arrived here with an abundance of good humor and good will, knowing well that in "the China trouble" the interests of the two countries clash and that "the human being is—ah—pretty foolish. When he says something he thinks he has to fight for it."

Despite tension between the two nations, Ambassador Nomura, who was formerly Japan's Foreign Minister, thinks that the difficulties can be "unraveled." If it were not for the complication of a European war when inflammatory nationalism seems to run rampant, he is certain the difficulties could be overcome.

On one point the Ambassador was emphatic; that mere trade in China is no reason for Japan and the United States to war. The two nations can trade profitably side by side in China, he thinks.

Nippon Fears Embargo

It is evident that Japan fears the imposition of a drastic embargo by the United States on shipments from this country to it and a more drastic boycott on Japanese exports to America. Ambassador Nomura appeared anxious that the United States avoid a policy which might prove to be "penny wise and pound foolish," to use his own words. By employing a policy of embargo, he said, the United States only "pushes us into the arms of our neighbors—into the Netherlands East Indies, into Thailand. We have to have certain materials." He mentioned oil.

If the policy of embargo is pushed to an extreme, Tokyo's new representative to this country believes that it will result in a complete loss of most United States markets in the Far East.

In this interview the Ambassador was asked about his country's colonization program in Manchukuo and China. He gave one of his hearty laughs about Manchukuo. "It's pretty hard to get immigrants to go to Manchukuo," he said, "and it's pretty hard for things to grow there. At present there are about 500,000 Japanese immigrants in Manchukuo."

Climatic Difficulties

He added that climatical conditions made it difficult for new Japanese farmers in Manchukuo to keep themselves in food, much less export it to the homeland, although he said "we have been getting and are now getting some supplies from Manchukuo." He did not say how much.

Ambassador Nomura estimated that Japan's population increases by 1,000,000 persons each year. For the growing population, he said, the country must depend upon Korea, Formosa, China, and "our neighbors." He saw no possibility of Japanese colonization of China on a large scale.

On the question of United States trade in China, Ambassador Nomura emphasized that the "China trouble" had seriously curtailed it. His implication was that if "the China trouble" continued, and if the Government of this country prolonged the "trouble" by aid to China, American trade would be eliminated.

Ambassador Nomura had few compliments for a certain high American naval official, who, he said, after his retirement took to the United States lecture platform to criticize Japan vigorously and the Japanese Navy.

On the question of Japanese-Russian relations, Ambassador Nomura declared "They are improved." From the skeptical look in his eyes and the tone of his voice, however, it was clear that he was speaking with a great many reservations.

Prior to this interview with the Ambassador, Katsuzo Okumura, who served Mr. Nomura as private secretary when he was an active Admiral, and who is going to Washington as second secretary of the Embassy, had discussed Soviet-Japanese affairs with this correspondent. He said that Soviet Russia was anxious to foment trouble between the United States and Japan to promote its own interests not only in the Orient but in America.

Mr. Okumura asserted that Soviet activities in China and Manchukuo were well known.

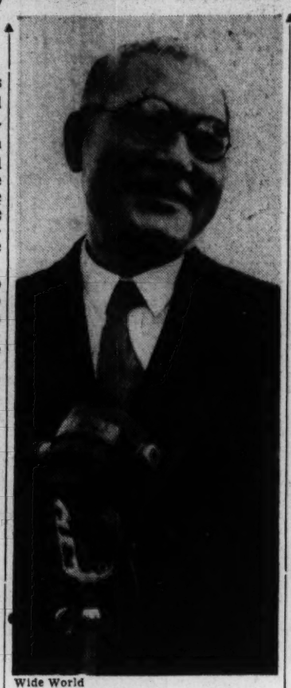
According to Mr. Okumura the United States is the most important point of origin for Communist propaganda into Japan. It comes primarily through the shipping routes, he said.

Nazi Pact's Limitations

Japan's pact with Nazi Germany is of no value in dissolving Japan's problems with Soviet Russia, Mr. Okumura said. Germany, he explained, is fully occupied with Great Britain. "It has no time to help us or to placate Russia for us."

Communist propaganda had completely permeated China, the Embassy secretary declared, but he also stressed that General Chiang Kai-shek "is our great hope for settlement of the trouble in China." He doubted if China's generalissimo was or ever would be a Communist, although he did not confirm that he was pro-Japanese.

On the point of what the average Japanese thinks of the United States, Ambassador Nomura and Mr. Okumura agreed. They know, they said, that Americans are not warlike, but that the Government is pro-Chinese and that "the human being is funny—liable to fight."



Wide World

Kichisabura Nomura

New Japanese Ambassador to the United States. He is an admiral in the Japanese Navy.

Staff Changes

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP)—A sweeping reorganization of the Japanese Embassy staff here has been directed by Tokyo to set up a "new order" in diplomatic representation under Admiral Kichisabura Nomura, the new Ambassador, scheduled to arrive in Washington tomorrow.

Three secretaries who served under the last Ambassador, Kensuke Horinouchi, will be replaced, largely by men fresh from the Tokyo Foreign Office.

Heading the new staff, as chief adviser to the Ambassador, is Kanami Wakasugi, former Consul General in New York and lately political adviser to the Tokyo Foreign Office. He is accompanying the new Ambassador to Washington, along with Katuzo Okumura, new First Secretary.

Mr. Okumura acted as translator in the talks between Admiral Nomura and Joseph Grew, United States Ambassador to Japan, when Mr. Nomura was Foreign Minister in 1939.

Civil Promotion of Airports Is Declared Vital to Defense

News in Aviation

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"More airplanes, more airports" was the advice given to the general public by the commanding generals of the United States Army recently, following their observance of the aircraft defense warning system which was given its first workout.

The point, of course, on which the lay public may work for the betterment of defense is on airports, since the aircraft companies are working valiantly to make up the plane deficiency.

The state of New England's airport system is such that just a few weeks ago the National Aeronautic Association said that in order to assemble even 1,000 military airplanes for the defense of the New England area under present conditions would require the basing of equipment at all available ports as far west as Buffalo. Obviously, in case of attack, the N. A. A. said, greater concentration than this would be needed.

An encouraging note in airport progress was sounded by Col. Donald H. Connolly, Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, in the statement last week that the entire $40,000,000 construction and airport improvement program authorized on 200 sites under the defense setup will have entered the construction phase by mid-February.

Colonel Connolly pointed out that this appropriation for airport work is the first ever made directly to the Civil Aviation Agency of the Government. Heretofore, federal money has been available for this purpose only through public works or work relief programs, he said.

As an aid in airport location and runway layout the Civil Aeronautics Administration also announced the publication of a volume containing a five-year study of wind and climatic conditions existing during periods of restricted visibility at 182 airports throughout the country.

Information regarding average wind conditions without regard to types of weather has been available and has enabled engineers to design airports and plan runway directions in accordance with the prevailing winds at each location. The advent of reliable instrument landing equipment, however, has made it necessary to know wind conditions during conditions of poor visibility as well, since these are not necessarily in agreement with surface winds under other conditions of weather.

The observations were made by the United States Weather Bureau and the Works Projects Administration compiled the data which was tabulated and analyzed by the CAA. Pictorial charts, known as "windroses," were drawn to show at a glance the directions and velocities of the prevailing winds at the 182 locations.

Pension Plan for P. A. A.

The Board of Directors of Pan American Airways, Inc., have approved the inauguration of a pension plan to cover both flight and ground employees stationed in the 49 foreign countries served by the system, as well as those stationed within the United States, it was announced last week by Juan T. Trippe, President. It is believed to be the largest pension plan so far developed for the aviation industry.

Plastic Planes

Canada is now conducting tests on plane fuselages made of plastic at Bendix, N. J., which, if successful, will be made the basis for the design of 100 more trainer planes. Plans for manufacture of plastic planes in Canada are also being completed, A Canadian Press story said.

Phone Tapped, Teacher Testifies

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP)—Miss Josephine Truslow Adams, a teacher at Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa., told a House Judiciary Subcommittee yesterday that her home telephone wires had been tapped intermittently for the last two years since she became Chairman of the Civil Liberties Committee at Philadelphia.

Asked whether she believed the Bureau of Investigation was responsible, she said, "I wouldn't say it was. I don't know."

"Everybody who defends civil liberties really effectively, really militantly," she declared, "is sooner or later accused of trying to sabotage the defense program."

Miss Adams urged the subcommittee to disapprove a bill to legalize wiretapping as a method of gaining evidence admissible in court.

As one evidence of her civil liberties work, Miss Adams, a descendant of the noted Massachusetts family, said the committee had interested itself in behalf of 580 negroes who were arrested in the 20th Ward following the November elections, because, she said, "a Democrat" was elected in that Ward and the Ward leaders took that method of retaliating.

Miss Adams, who said she testified in a personal capacity because she was a descendant of those who "fought for these liberties we have," urged rejection of the wiretapping bill because "when you allow a thing like wiretapping the next thing will be forced labor camps, or something."

Stimson Warns Youth Pickets

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—A delegation of the American Youth Congress picketing the War Department yesterday for alleged discrimination against Negroes in the Army, received a personal warning from Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, to be "sure of the facts when you start a crusade."

On the curbstone outside the Department, the Secretary delivered a terse lecture to the surprised pickets: "I saw your banners out of my window and understood that you were waiting to see me as I left for lunch. . . .

"I should like to say this—I am the first Secretary of War to have appointed a colored officer to be a Brigadier General in the United States Army, that is, Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis. I am the second Secretary who has appointed a colored person as civilian aid to the Secretary of War. This is Judge Hastie who is now serving in that capacity. . . .

"I am now starting the organization of a pursuit squadron to be composed of colored personnel, including pilots. . . .

"I can assure you that the colored population will be given proportionate representation in the United States Army.

"Good day! I am now going, since I am already late for lunch."

Quebec Raises Farm Loans Rate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—An increase of one half of one per cent on Provincial agricultural loans, bringing the present rate to three per cent, will go into effect soon, Premier Adelard Godbout of Quebec announced recently. The term on these loans will be reduced from 40 to 25 years.

Last year alone, state the Premier, his Ministry had placed $6,000,000 at the disposal of the farmers.

Feuchtwanger Can Become U. S. Resident

NOGALES, Ariz., Feb. 11 (AP)—Dr. Lion Feuchtwanger, anti-Nazi German author, and his wife received a permanent immigration permit to live in the United States yesterday and left for Los Angeles.

They have been in this country on visitors' permits. Their entry under the quota laws was approved at the Mexican border. Dr. Feuchtwanger and his wife said they would apply for naturalization papers in California.

The writer, along with Albert Einstein, was among the first to be exiled from Germany by Adolf Hitler. He went to France, where he was interned at the start of the war.

Dr. Feuchtwanger predicted the eventual overthrow of the Hitler regime and told of escaping from a French concentration camp after the fall of France.

Taft Declares President Out To Lead World

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 11—President Roosevelt is seeking through the British aid bill now before Congress the power to "sit behind the scenes as the great protagonist of the anti-Hitler forces," directing their maneuvers for war or peace, it was charged by Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio at the 135th dinner of the Economic Club of New York at the Astor Hotel last night.

If the President wishes merely to aid Britain, that could have been accomplished in Congress in two weeks through a bill providing loans to Britain for the purchase of war materials, Senator Taft declared.

Other speakers were Ernest W. Gibson, Chairman of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies and formerly Senator from Vermont, who spoke in favor of the bill, and Dr. Harry Woodburn Chase, Chancellor of New York University, who "spoke for the people."

Guest of honor at the dinner was Sir Gerald Campbell, formerly British Consul-General in New York and now Minister to Washington, where he will work with Lord Halifax, British Ambassador.

Sees Crossroads for America

Senator Taft saw America facing the choice within the next six months of whether it would go beyond the present aid to Britain through unlimited production of war materials to direct involvement and to the task of maintaining a balance of power in Europe. The alternative, he said, was for Americans to make their democracy strong at home and set an example to the world by increasing the volume of human happiness and "holding aloft the torch of liberty."

He could not believe that Germany could invade either the United States or South America via Dakar and Brazil, Senator Taft declared. To the argument that a Europe under Hitler would outsell the United States in world trade, he said:

"The impoverished peoples of Europe are going to have to work for starvation wages in any event for a long time and probably going to undersell the United States wherever there is direct competition."

We Can Barter Too

To the contention that Germany would establish a world of barter, Senator Taft answered that barter was a "clumsy makeshift" but asked also, "why can't we barter just as well as Germany?" He saw no reason, he added, why government control of foreign trade would result in any greater regimentation of free enterprise than already obtained. As for subversive German infiltration in South America, he said, "there is a lot of nonsense talked about it."

Mr. Gibson said that if it became necessary he would favor shipment of war materials to Britain in American vessels with an American convoy, since it was just as important to deliver the goods to Britain as it was to produce them. He urged all-out aid to the British, and while he agreed that delivery of war supplies to them would be risky, he held that Americans must hold their emotions in check in such instance.

"No doubt, American ships, manned with American sailors, will be sunk," he said. "Oh, I can hear the pacifists, the shrieks of the isolationists, the clamors of those who hate Britain because it is Britain, all in unison they cry, 'treason, treason. War will be on us. Ah me, and woe unto us."

Sink U. S. Ships and Say Nothing

"Mindful of our promise, my answer to them is simply this: We must convoy at our own risk. If a ship is sunk, involving the loss of American sailors, we must not become hysterical, and permit our nation to declare war on the Axis Powers. In my judgment, Hitler has done many more provocative things to us than the sinking of one of our ships. Hitler will hate us as much for our half-hearted aid to England as for our full and complete aid."

Dr. Chase took the view that the majority of citizens wished to give all aid to Britain short of war; that they were apprehensive of a British victory, but, above all, they wanted the United States to stay at peace.

He was distressed, he said, by the growing fatalism that whatever America does, it cannot escape involvement. He believed the average American favored the lend-lease bill, but with restrictions which would maintain America's democratic processes.

David Sarnoff, head of the Radio Corporation of America, presided.

End Sought to Sale Of Wild Bird Plumage

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (AP)—The National Audubon Society and the Feather Industries of America, Inc., announce agreement on a program to end the traffic in wild bird plumage for any purpose, including millinery and decorative use.

Long agitated by nature lovers and conservation experts, the declaration of policy was arrived at after a year-long investigation by the Society of the sale of wild bird plumage in the United States.

The joint statement said the Society and the feather industry would advocate and support the passage of Federal, State, territorial and district legislation providing for a complete ban on all traffic in wild bird plumage whether coming from within or without the United States.

Under the agreement, the feather industry in New York State would have six years before use of wild bird plumage was banned completely.

Officials Say Need of Speed Forced Defense Load on East

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—The need for an immediate strengthening of American and British armed forces rather than any favoritism to individual contractors or to regions lies behind the letting of national defense contracts, defense experts declared here today.

The statements came in answer to a charge from Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri that huge defense contracts have been and are being distributed without common sense and through "political pull" both as regards particular concerns and regions of the country.

The Senator hinted that this alleged favoritism was permitting certain contractors to make huge profits at public expense and that Government agencies even were encouraging big concerns to buy up the facilities of smaller competitors, thereby further concentrating defense construction while throwing many minor concerns out of work.

Although defense officials admitted that the bulk of defense orders were being placed in the northeastern industrial section of the country, they asserted that it could not be otherwise. The large plants, which have done this sort of work in the past, are concentrated there, and the present crisis demands that we utilize every existing facility, they declared.

Answer to Criticism

In answer to the charge that other sections of the country, particularly the Middle West, were being neglected, officials pointed out that a considerable portion of new plant construction is taking place far from the northeastern section, this being particularly true as regards munitions and planes.

With the steel plants, automotive works, and shipyards concentrated in a triangle from Maine to Chicago to Chesapeake Bay, it is but natural that most of the orders for heavy equipment should center there. However, we are seeking to locate as much of the new, lighter construction facilities in other parts of the country, as resources, transportation, availability of skilled workmen, and other factors will allow," it is declared.

Attention also was called to the fact that top officials in the War and Navy Departments repeatedly have asked prime contractors to "farm-out" as much of their defense contracts as they can, both to speed construction and to spread employment.

Senator Truman, who has introduced a resolution to set up a committee to investigate not only the awarding of contracts but all other financial aspects of the national defense program, told the Senate Feb. 10 that the Defense Commission had been given a plan, compiled by the Mid-Central War Resources Board, detailing the machinery available within a 100-mile radius of Kansas City, Mo. He charged, however, that the Defense Commission sought to obtain the location of these machines so that large manufacturers could buy up the equipment because of the present drastic shortage of machine tools.

Although his remarks dealt primarily with the Army, Senator Truman said that "the violation of ethics and common-sense procedure are just as flagrant in the letting of contracts for the Navy."

Resignation Cited

Recalling that "Chip" Roberts, head of an engineering firm in Atlanta, Ga., had resigned his secretaryship of the Democratic National Committee after it was revealed that he "had received engineering and architectural contracts to the sum of $76,000,000," the Missouri Senator said that many contract awards could be traced to connections between the contractor and a Mr. F. Dresser, a member of the Army's Construction Advisory Board and himself a contractor and engineer in New York.

Although admitting that there was nothing wrong in letting contracts to persons able to do the job just because there was a personal acquaintance between the two parties, the Senator said that "when a frendship, however, dominates the selection of an inferior contractor, then that selection is wrong."

Senator Truman said that during the construction of Camp Edwards in Massachusetts, a local union consisting of about 100 men so organized the labor on the project that 5,000 men had to pay the local union $50 apiece in order to work.

President Asked to Approve Stamp Honoring Founder of Humane Society

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—The American Human Association has petitioned President Roosevelt and Postmaster General Frank Walker to issue a special stamp this year in honor of Henry Bergh, Founder of The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

As originator of the humane movement in America, he launched programs which have been carried on throughout the Nation by state, county, and municipal organizations.

The stamp is sought to commemorate the seventh-fifth anniversary of the first institution he chartered, the A. S. P. C. A.

Mr. Bergh, son of a New York shipbuilder, world traveler and scholar, American envoy to Russia under President Lincoln, was responsible for the first fight to bring clean and wholesome milk to the public. From his crusades on behalf of dumb animals grew the modern licensing system for pets, providing that owners shall care for them, dispose of them mercifully, bringing revenue to the municipalities.

More than 10,000,000 horses in the United States today live under a guarantee of fair treatment because of the campaigns he launched against maltreatment of pleasure and work stock.

He resigned his diplomatic post in St. Petersburg in 1864 to begin his humanitarian labors. As a progressive aspect of his program he encouraged education of children in kindness to animals and building of animal shelters and hospitals such as may be found throughout the country today.

With Elbridge T. Gerry and others who stood beside him since the beginning of the A. S. P. C. A., he founded the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in 1875. This was the first organization of its type in the world, and forerunner of an international movement to protect unfortunate children.

Walkouts Called In Defense Plants

By the Associated Press

On the labor front, 80 electrical workers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations were on strike at the Hertner Electric Company, Cleveland, Ohio, which has orders for submarine and destroyer generators. The walkout, ordered yesterday, was described by the Union as a protest against dismissal of its shop Chairman. A Company official asserted, however, that the man had been discharged for "valid reasons."

Niagara Falls, N. Y.—Members of the C. I. O.'s United Mine Workers Union went on strike at the Vanadium Corporation of America here. The plant makes alloy for steel construction and has defense contracts. Union leaders, who said the strike was "100 per cent effective" among 300 employees, called the walkout after negotiations failed for a 15-cents-an-hour wage increase.

Chicago—Gov. Julius P. Heil of Wisconsin said in a speech here that President Roosevelt "must put his foot down and say to labor: 'No more strikes in this emergency.'"

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British Rap at Hitler's Back Door; Balkan Activities a Defense Measure

By R. H. Markham
Former Balkan Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Great Britain has adopted a more aggressive policy in the Balkans as is shown in the breaking of diplomatic relations with Rumania and in the categorical warning to Bulgaria. This aggressive measure is, in reality, a defense measure, designed to prevent further advances of the Nazi Army.

It is directed toward the Balkan states as well as toward the Nazi war chiefs and is devised to strengthen the will to resist of Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Turkey. As far as Bulgaria is concerned, prospects for success are not considered very bright. Bulgaria's civilian railroad service, which at best and in normal times is quite limited, is to be still more curtailed. This means tracks and trains are to be used for transporting special passengers and goods. In analogous cases, in other little countries, the special passengers have been Nazi soldiers and the goods have been Nazi weapons.

The Sofia government officially admits that a number of German officers are already in Bulgaria. It is likewise established, beyond all doubt, that Bulgaria is the host of a very large number of German visitors. Most persons familiar with Bulgaria's entrance into the last war, also, recall that the Sofia government secretly, but very definitely, took sides with Germany many weeks before it stopped negotiations with the Allies. It kept up the appearance of being on the fence to deceive Great Britain and Russia. Finally, it is to be noted that the Danube River will soon be free of ice and ready for traffic.

Favorable Time Nears

A favorable time for action is approaching, and it may be that Bulgaria has definitely decided to act—passively or actively—with the Nazis. But, again, it may be that Bulgaria has not. King Boris is much different from his father, King Ferdinand, and the present Sofia Government is not aggressively pro-German as the Government was in 1915. If Bulgaria has not made definite commitments, the resounding warning of Prime Minister Winston Churchill may have some effect. It appears that London has warned Sofia also that if uniformed Nazi troops of any kind appear in Bulgaria, Great Britain will break off relations, and that notice may have influence.

In 1915 Czarist Russia was a chief factor in delaying Bulgaria's decision to join Germany, and now Soviet Russia could exert a similar influence, but there are conflicting indications over what Moscow may be offering Bulgaria in the way of substantial encouragement. Soviet co-operation with the Nazis is very uncertain and the future course may not be forecast, but at the present moment Joseph Stalin does not appear to be backing Bulgaria in resistance to Nazi pressure. Tomorrow, in case of favorable developments, Moscow may take a different course; but for a hard pressed country like Bulgaria, tomorrow seems very far away.

Turkey's Role Vital

However, even if Great Britain fails to prevent Bulgaria from being enmeshed in the Nazi web, its present active intervention in the Balkans will have certain definite results. First, it will encourage Turkey and that is vital. If Turkey, in case of further Nazi advances toward the Straits, throws its whole weight and force unreservedly on the side of Britain, that would be substantial aid on a second war front.

In addition to that, Great Britain, by its present acts, will be prepared to take military steps, if the Nazi Army crosses the Danube. It might then bomb Rumanian oil fields, Nazi pontoon bridges across the Danube, ferryboat landings, vital bridges in the passes over the Balkans and railroad lines. In addition, British soldiers might station themselves at Bulgaria's two vital southern passes leading into Greece: that of the Struma River in the west and of the Maritsa in the east. All such action might prove a serious check to Nazi military advance. Naturally, Great Britain would resort to such acts of war only in case Nazi troops crossed the Danube.

Would Curb Supplies

Military action in the Balkans would diminish Germany's supplies of raw materials. Rumania's oil production would probably be reduced and facilities for shipping oil might be damaged. Likewise, agricultural production would fall off. With Bulgaria and Rumania turned into fields of military operations, the raising and shipping of grain would become more difficult. Germany is in need of a full stream of supplies from that part of Europe.

If Herr Hitler actually crosses the Danube and invades Bulgaria, it would seem to indicate that he expects a long war and that he has resigned himself to the necessity of waging it on two fronts. In such a war, the Nazis might overrun much of the Balkans, but the peoples there would bitterly resent such foreign domination. When one recalls that even the Rumanian Iron Guardists, who were proteges of Herr Hitler, furiously revolted against his policies, he may be sure that almost every man and woman in southeast Europe would come to be bitterly and vehemently opposed to Nazi masters. At such a time, Great Britain would seem to be struggling for their liberation. Every Balkan revolutionist—and the Balkans are Europe's classic home of revolutionists—would begin to fight with England against the Nazis. There would be a Balkan Garibaldi in every valley. By its decisive acts now, Great Britain is preparing for that future role—if temporary Nazi successes should make it necessary. It is probable that the masses all over Europe—even in Italy—will come to look to Winston Churchill as the champion of liberty.

Turk Reports Nazis Are Entering Bulgaria

By the Associated Press

Istanbul, Feb. 11

The Turkish official newspaper Otrat Politika said today that German troops were arriving steadily in Bulgaria, their officers declaring: "Our goal is the Bosphorus and Mediterranean."

The newspaper attributed its reports to a Turk who has long been a resident in Bulgaria.

"German soldiers wearing civilian overcoats were taken from Dobruja and the Bulgarian Black Sea port of Varna to the interior of Bulgaria in trucks," the article said. "About 200 truck loads of these soldiers have been seen passing through a village of Dobruja."

By DeWitt Mackenzie
Staff Writer of the Associated Press

Britain's vigorous move to counter Adolf Hitler in the Balkans means that at long last the Empire is able to assume the initiative in that important theater—a development which in itself is significant as showing England's growing strength.

This gesture of confidence has been made possible by the sweeping Anglo-Allied victories in the Battle of the Mediterranean. At the moment, paradoxical though it seem, the master of the world's most powerful fighting machine would appear to be on the defensive in Southeastern Europe. Certainly he is playing a different hand from what he expected when he began his Balkan adventure.

The point is that the shattering of the Fascist defenses in Africa is likely to release a large and wholly efficient Allied military and naval force in the near future for possible operations in the Balkans. When Bengasi fell, British General Wavell completed an offensive which would enable him to choose as he wished from several further operations, one of which would be in the Balkans.

In short, the manner in which Premier Mussolini's forces have been lathered, first by the hardy Greeks and then by the British and their Allies, has so changed the complexion of the Battle of the Mediterranean that, as I see it, Herr Hitler must fear the possibility of an attack on his eastern front through the Balkans.

Great Strategic Plan

That isn't the way the Hitler-Mussolini partnership felt some five months ago. When Il Duce invaded Egypt with so much dash and fanfare in September, the idea was that he should rush across the desert and capture the Suez Canal, while Partner Hitler drove down the Balkans (if things looked auspicious) and battled his way through to the Suez from the east. The British thereby would be smashed like a beetle in this great pair of pincers.

However, Premier Mussolini signed a quit-claim to that program, and to his African Empire as well, when some strange impulse made him invade Greece. His debacle there and the catastrophes which piled up on him in Africa wiped the slate clean of one of the great strategic plans of the war.

Herr Hitler's game now is to strengthen his hold on the Balkans for defensive purposes, and at the same time try to rescue the Fascist Army from the Greeks in Albania. Thus we see him swamping Rumania with troops and turning the country into a military and naval base, and we see him reaching for Bulgaria.

Doesn't Want Two Fronts

The Führer's purpose has been to make his Balkan advance and consolidation peacefully if possible, for he doesn't want war at his back door at this crucial juncture. However, having acquired Bulgaria, he might be in position to aid Signor Mussolini against the Greeks, and thereby weaken Britain's strong position. In any event, his move would be calculated to compel the British to maintain powerful naval, air and land forces in the Eastern Mediterranean while the Germans made a direct assault on England.

Apparently, though, Britain isn't having it quite that way. There certainly are signs of aerial action in the British severance of relations with Rumania and in the talk of warnings to Bulgaria that she will be bombed if she allows the Germans to use her territory as a base.

It is now Britain who is providing the distraction in the Balkans for the Nazis, just as the latter are preparing for another mighty onslaught on England. The insistence in Berlin by a German military spokesman that a two-front war isn't in the realm of possibility lacks conviction in view of developments. The Germans may have a two-front war thrust upon them in due course.

Winging Nazi Troops?

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Feb. 11—Fleets of three-engined German troop transport planes were reported sighted over Hungary today, speeding southeast in the direction of Rumania and Bulgaria.

Thirty-one of the transports—their markings clearly visible—flew low over Budapest, reports from the Hungrian capital said.

The planes were identified by military observers as transports of the type the Nazi Army used to ferry parachute troops in campaigns on the western front.

Telephone exchanges in other Balkan capitals reported that communications with Bulgaria were cut off during the morning. They were re-established in the early afternoon, but there was no explanation of the rupture.

Otto's Forecast

GREENSBURG, Pa., Feb. 11 (AP)—The Archduke Otto of Hapsburg, heir to the now nonexistent Austro-Hungarian Empire, predicted yesterday that the decisive battle of the present war will be fought in the Balkans.

"It will be staged in the eastern theater where the German blitzkrieg methods will not work because of the nature of the terrain," said the Archduke, who was here to lecture students of Seton Hill College.

The Archduke said he believed that the German people today were "85 to 90 per cent" behind Hitler but that if England is able to repel invasion attempts and carry on the war "two or three years" internal dissension on the Continent would break into the open.

Otto left here after his lecture to speak today at the University of Virginia in Charlottesville.

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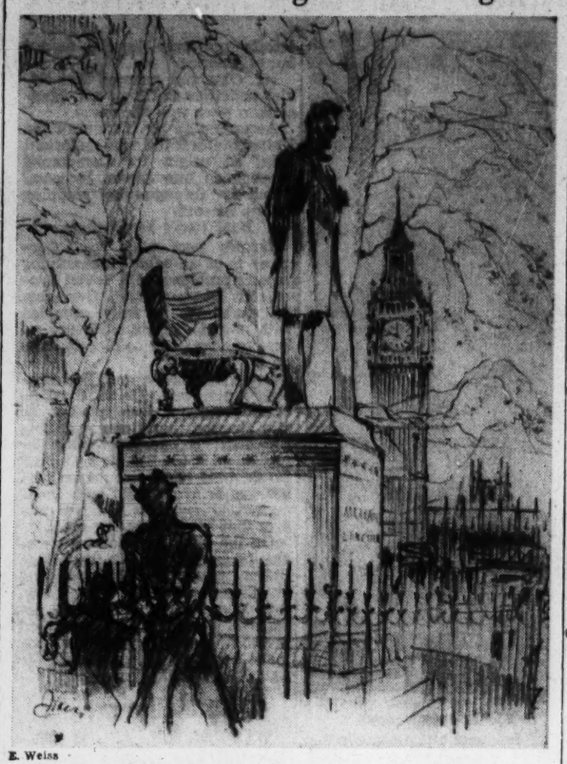

E. Weiss

Lincoln Statue in London's Parliament Square

In a setting, the outline of which is virtually unscathed by bombs, the "Great Emancipator" watches passers-by in the British capital as he has for 20 years. Near by are memorials to Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton and George Canning.

Lincoln Stands in London

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—For 20 years now there has stood in London's Parliament Square a statue of Abraham Lincoln, the only representative of another nation's political culture in a square which is dedicated to the progress of British parliamentary government.

On one side of Lincoln's statue is the mother of Parliaments, the tall tower of Big Ben, the statues to Cromwell, Peel and Disraeli, and others whose names are writ large in the history of these islands. On the other side stands the Middlesex Guildhall, simple Gothic structure that represents the powerful traditions of British local government. Behind is a statue of George Canning, statesman of the early 19th century, and also a memorial fountain in honor of the efforts of Sir Thomas Powell Buxton to secure the emancipation of slaves in British colonial possessions. In front is the historic magnificence of Westminster Abbey.

For Britain, Parliament Square is a square of great men—and great traditions.

Anti-Fascist Italians Unite

LONDON, Feb. 11 (AP)—Anti-Fascist Italians in Great Britain acting with the blessing of the British Government launched a "Free Italian Committee" today they said was aimed at enlisting Italians all over the world in a movement to overthrow Premier Mussolini's regime in Italy and help Britain win the war.

A manifesto issued by the group asked the support of "all who are opposed to dictatorship" and who are "loyal to the cause for which the Allies are fighting."

Objectives of the anti-Fascists were given as:

1. To "reconquer for Italy her civil liberties."
2. To redeem her "national honor so besmirched by the mad dog politics of Fascists."

The manifesto was signed by the Secretary of the Committee, Dr. Carlo Petrone, a Londoner and Italian subject who was interned on the Isle of Man until recently.

"Italians who came to this country in search of a home and economic security must now strive loyally for a speedy victory" for Britain, the manifesto said.

Those sponsoring the movement said there were 10,000,000 Italians abroad, many of who were unsympathetic toward the Fascists.

There was no hint of the proposed activities of the Committee, but it was intimated that it first would try to win financial and moral support and then work against the Italian Government as the pro-Ally Dutch, Norwegian, Belgian, and Free French groups are working against the Germans and their supporters.

It was disclosed that the Treasurer is a former internee, Antonio Zanelli, but the names of other leaders and their methods of operating were kept secret.

The British were silent about their part in the movement, but it was learned that the leaders have at their disposal the facilities of the British Ministry of Information and that they are regarded as an important factor in the British campaign to achieve the internal collapse of Italy.

Since those leading the movement are technically "enemy aliens," they cannot act without official recognition, observers declared.

Allied Staffs Leaving Rumania

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Feb. 11 (AP)—More than 30 diplomats representing nations swallowed by German armies wil leave Rumania with the British diplomatic mission when it sails for Istanbul, it was disclosed today.

The legations are those of Norway, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg, all representing Governments now established in exile in England or Canada.

The specially chartered steamer is expected to leave the Rumanian Black Sea port of Constanza Friday night or Saturday morning with a passenger list of nearly 150, including British and Allied Legation officials, British Consular officers and many British businessmen long established in this country.

Rumanian officials refused to say what instructions were sent to Rumania's diplomats in London concerning their leaving England in view of Britain's action yesterday in breaking off relations with Rumania.

Hull Urges Top Speed in War Aid

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull urged yesterday the fullest possible production of military supplies to meet Prime Minister Churchill's idea to "give us the tools and we will finish the job."

Secretary Hull told his press conference that he listened with special interest to Mr. Churchill's radiocast yesterday and found it well worth listening to.

He was asked whether assurances had been given the British Government that the United States would furnish "the tools" to finish the job.

Secretary Hull replied that British purchasing agents and those in charge of production in this country were better prepared than he was to discuss the details.

He added, however, that he and others were earnestly urging the fullest measure of production with all speed possible to the end that, in accordance with the Government's primary policy of safety to this country, a maximum of military supplies would be produced for the United States and Great Britain.

June Crop of Chemists Is Expected to Be Ample

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 11—Despite the current shortage of competent chemists and chemical engineers, the supply of graduates by June, 1941, will be such as to make unwise any rush of students into the two professions, according to Dr. Harrison E. Howe, editor of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry.

More than 8,000 are expected to receive degrees in chemistry and chemical engineering this year, an increase of about 500 over 1940.

4,000 Women Apply For Hostess Jobs

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 11 (AP)—Women want to do their bit in national defense, too, Seventh Corps Area headquarters reported today.

Officers said 4,000 women sent letters of application—about 3,850 for hostess jobs and 150 for library work.

Some apparently thought being a hostess would be a potential way of finding a husband, at Government expense. But about 20 who were earning $2,800 to $3,600 a year offered to become hostesses at top pay of $2,100 as a patriotic service, officers said.

Santee-Cooper Power Unit Begins Operations Oct. 15

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The great Santee-Cooper power and navigation development's first 40,000 H. P. unit will be in operation by Oct. 15, and the remainder by Dec. 31, General Manager R. M. Cooper has announced. The National Defense Commission has designated the $50,000,000 project as necessary for national defense and placed it in line for priority ratings.

Willkie Backs Lease Bill 'With Modifications'

Continued from Page 1

"Are you an inherent of the Christian faith?"

"I am."

"Then don't you know that the meek and lowly Nazarene taught that the doctrine of loving thy neighbors should supplant the creed of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth?"

"I believe in that teaching," Dr. Conant agreed.

"Then have you been praying daily for Hitler and Mussolini?"

Dr. Conant said quite frankly that he had not, and Senator Gillette let the matter go.

The witness made it clear in his judgment that the lend-lease bill would reduce the chances of the United States getting into war by helping Britain to crush the threat of war before America need become involved. But when Dr. Conant came right out and said that in his view the United States "should pledge itself to insure the defeat of the Axis powers," then the isolationist senators leaped to the fray and wanted to know at what point the United States should go to war, how soon, what for, and if the country went to war should it be ready to guarantee the return of all the present Nazi-occupied states.

Not Won by Hesitant

Dr. Conant felt that an army was the least of the military weapons which could end the threat of Hitlerism, but in any event he urged that "fear of war cannot be the sole basis of national policy if we as a people would be free.

"The free way of life was not," he declared, "won on this continent by timidity nor by defensive tactics. It was not gained here, nor has it ever been advanced elsewhere by men who, quailing before an uncertain future, were hesitant and confused in action."

Referring to Dr. Conant's prepared statement, in which he had asserted the United States should pledge all its efforts to defeat the Axis Powers, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan asked:

"Suppose we would have to go to war to attain that end. Would you go that far?"

"I would if that were the very last step possible," Dr. Conant replied.

"What do you mean by defeat of the Axis powers?" the Michigan Senator persisted.

"I mean putting the Axis powers in such a positon that they cannot threaten the free way of life in this country," Dr. Conant replied.

"Could that be done by a stalemate?" Senator Vandenberg asked.

"No."

Action in Air

"Then by invasion?" Senator Vandenberg persisted.

"Not necessarily," Dr. Conant said. "Perhaps by action in the air followed by a minimum of invasion by armed troops."

Dr. Conant said the "communistic philosophy" of Soviet Russia offered dangers to the American "free way of life" equal to the philosophy of the Nazis but that the Soviet Union is "not in the same position of military power." "How can this bill aid England in the crucial 90 days that lie ahead?" Senator Vandenberg asked.

"The effect on morale, better ordering of service of supplies, better ordering of our arsenal for the free way of life may have an effect in the next 90 days," Dr. Conant replied.

Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota wanted to know if it wouldn't be better for America to arm itself to the hilt rather than rely upon some other country to defend it.

"I don't see how it is possible to do that in the time at this country's disposal," Dr. Conant returned.

He then agreed with Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky that there was probably never a "just" negotiated peace in world history.

Summary of Testimony

Senator Bennett C. Clark (D), of Missouri, asked whether it would be a fair summary of Dr. Conant's testimony to say he believed the United States "should pledge itself to all means for the overthrow of the Axis powers."

"Yes, Senator," Dr. Conant replied.

"Then that means that we might have to go into a war in which the Hitler philosophy would be overthrown," Senator Clark continued.

"In which the Hitler philosophy would be overthrown, which may, if I may say so, mean a different thing from defeat of Germany," Dr. Conant said.

Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia summed up Dr. Conant's testimony as interpreting the bill to mean further aid to Great Britain and that "you believe the United States should go to war as a last resort if there are no other means of defeating Hitler. Is that correct?"

"That is correct, Mr. Chairman," Dr. Conant said.

It was the essence of Mayor La Guardia's pungent and unrehearsed testimony that America would be simply deluding itself if it thought that Herr Hitler would leave this continent alone, that the Nation's defenses will not be really ready for several years, that aid to Britain is buying precious time in which to get ready, that a British victory "would get us off very cheaply."

Warns of Delusion

He warned the Senators against being "deluded into the belief that we are absolutely safe. We are not now.

"It is not in the cards that we will be left alone," he continued. "Hitler has been very frank—necessarily so—and so has his partner, his sidekick, his pal, Mussolini. They are both in need of expansion and Europe cannot provide it."

Mayor La Guardia said that "a complete victory or a negotiated peace by Hitler means that we'll have to keep up our present race to rearm and we can't afford to do it."

Herr Hitler's defeat, he said, would mean a return to normal armament standards.

"We must consider then that we have a direct interest in the defeat of Hitler and his allies," Mayor La Guardia said.

Turning to suggestions that this Nation back a negotiated peace, Mayor La Guardia said:

"Finland had one. Czechoslovakia and Poland have been wiped out. Austria's had one and she's gone.

"A negotiated peace was all right in the past, but today it represents a new philosophy—one which is repugnant to our way of thinking."

British Moves Warn Balkans

Continued from Page 1

opinion of observers here it exists. Hence the careful synchronization of Mr. Churchill's speech and the immediately following action against Rumania, which now is followed by a stronger British tone toward Bulgaria.

There appear to be three courses open to Bulgaria. It could go in with Germany, go in with the Soviet Union, or go, in with Turkey. There is little doubt that the first of the choices is the most unpopular of the three except among Army officers.

The second would be almost the unanimous decision of the whole Nation if the U. S. S. R. were not Communistic.

The third course is up against the fear motif—too many Bulgarians feel that it would bring the Germans straight in.

The entire Opposition in Bulgaria, however, was united yesterday in a deputation to Premier Bogdan Philoff taking with them a copy of Mr. Churchill's radiocast. A majority of the delegation asked that Bulgaria should sign the proposed pact of mutual assistance with Russia.

Hold to Democratic Ties

Premier Philoff was also asked for an undertaking that in no circumstances would Bulgaria ever be called to break off diplomatic relations with the democracies.

[Associated Press dispatches from Sofia quoted "reliable diplomatic sources" as reporting that Arkady A. Soboleff, special Russian envoy to Sofia, had told Foreign Minister Ivan Popoff that Russia was not prepared to give aid to Bulgaria in the event that Nazis moved troops across Bulgarian territory to intervene in Greece.

Russia is understood to have made an offer of mutual assistance to Bulgaria, but the exact terms have not been reported. Observers consider it entirely possible that some form of conditional offer may have been made, providing the Soviets with an "escape clause." This would not bring Russia into military action provided Germany would restrict its troop movements in Bulgaria to "transit." Transit movements, it is held, might be interpreted by the Soviets as not threatening Bulgarian integrity.]

There are some reliable circles in London which view the immediate Soviet-German relationship as hinged on differences over control of the Black Sea. Russia, it is said, is still contending that the Black Sea should be a Soviet "mare nostrum."

This contention, it is added, continues despite the fact that the Germans have had two divisions at Constanza for some weeks.

Joseph Stalin, apart from natural fears of the consequences of a clash with Nazi forces in the Ukraine, is also hoping that Herr Hitler may offer him control of Istanbul, thus satisfying a long-standing Russian desire for domination of the Straits.

This Herr Hitler might well do, since it is the kind of promise easily cancelable by practical action on the spot at any moment that the Nazi forces might advance toward Turkey.

Germans Await Thaw

As far as Germany is concerned, the available evidence goes to show that the Nazis, though they are steadily re-enforcing units in Rumania and are continuing to infiltrate ununiformed "technicians" into Bulgaria, prefer to wait until the snow melts before undertaking military action.

Only if the internal situation in Italy necessitates immediate action to restore public morale are the Germans expected to act sooner.

At the moment there is no evidence that Italian morale, however shaken, has so nearly reached the breaking point.

Amid these conflicting currents the Bulgarian Government appears to cling to the hope that foreign occupation may be avoided. But if it cannot they would rather be Rumania than Estonia, Latvia, or Lithuania.

Exiled Plastiras On Way to Athens; To Offer Services

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia, Feb. 11 (AP)—Nicholas Plastiras, exiled by the Greek Government of the late Premier John Metaxas since 1935, passed through here from France today en route to Athens to place himself at the disposal of the Greek Army.

General Plastiras, once under capital sentence for leading a Greek revolution, was responsible for the banishment of King George of Greece in 1923. The Monarch returned later to his throne.

The General headed the Greek revolutionary government of 1922-24 and returned to gain control of the Government for a day in 1933.

For the past eight years he has been living in exile, directing his revolutionary campaign from France, Italy, Switzerland, and Yugoslavia.

Nazis Requisition Italian Workers; 40,000 More to Go

ROME, Feb. 11 (AP)—Italy will send 40,000 more workers for employment in German industry, it was announced, making a total of about 110,000.

It was reported, however, that requests for additional Italian reinforcements may bring the total of Italians working in German plants to 250,000.

A large number of German industrialists arrived at Milan today to begin organizing Axis industrial co-operation.

ROME, Feb. 11 (AP)—Trade negotiations between Italy and Yugoslavia will begin about the middle of February, Italian officials announced, at Abbazia or Fiume, near the Italian-Yugoslav frontier.

Italians were expected to try to increase their sales of textiles and artificial silk in exchange for such products as livestock and minerals.

Italy Denies Bombing Of American Mission

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP)—An Italian denial that Fascist bombers were responsible for an attack on an American Church Mission in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan last August has just been made public by the State Department.

Dr. and Mrs. Robert Grieve of Spokane, Wash., were killed, and Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Oglesby of Pilot Grove, Mo., were injured in what the American Government charged was a "brutal unprovoked attack" by Italian bombers.

The United States, in protesting to Italy last November, said that a thorough investigation had established that the planes were Italian.

The note included what was termed a report from the Italian High Command in East Africa. It asserted that "the report of the bombardment of the said Mission as broadcast by the British is, in so far as we are concerned, unfounded."

Anxious Nickels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Some Lexington, Va., motorists, over-anxious to use the new parking meters there, paid for parking space in advance. Workmen installing the meters found a number of coins, which motorists had dropped in the pipes set along the streets as supports for the meters.

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Pétain to See Franco—Whither Vichy?

By William Henry Chamberlin
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The failure of former Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Pierre Laval to negotiate for a return to Vichy on terms satisfactory to himself carried implications which so far are impossible to define with any degree of certainty.

The dismissal of M. Laval from his dual post last December was the nearest thing to a declaration of independence that the Vichy Government ventured. It was, to be sure, a very cautious piece of self assertion. It was accompanied by assurances that the policy of collaboration with Germany would continue and M. Laval's successor as Foreign Minister was Pierre Etienne Flandin, a known opponent of the war and the author of a congratulatory telegram to Herr Hitler after the Munich agreement.

Still the removal of M. Laval, who was almost considered Herr Hitler's confidential man in the French Cabinet and whose combination of anti-British sentiment and political opportunism made him ready to go to almost any lengths in promoting German victory, set unmistakable bounds to what M. Pétain would accept in the way of "co-operation" with the Nazi dictator.

Moreover Admiral Jean Darlan, who went as Marshal Pétain's envoy to Paris and now fills the post that M. Laval had envisaged for himself, committed himself to a challenging statement that the French fleet and French bases would not be used by either side in the war.

Graduated Extortion

Herr Hitler has been attempting, with no conspicuous success, to apply to France the technique of what might be called graduated extortion which he outlines in "Mein Kampf":

There are, broadly speaking, three offensive moves which Reichsführer Hitler might undertake, invasion of Great Britain, a drive into the Near East through Turkey and Syria and an attempt to obtain mastery of the central and western Mediterranean for the double purpose of bolstering up Premier Mussolini's hard pressed forces and obtaining a foothold in Africa.

It may still be too early for an attempt at a large scale invasion of the British Isles and weather at the present time is certainly a discouraging factor for the use of mechanized units in the rough country of the Balkans and Turkey, with its heavy snows and few good roads.

There remains the possibility of attempting to turn the balance of military fortune against Great Britain in the central and western Mediterranean. Here French "collaboration" in the sense of permitting the Germans and Italians to use the large naval bases at Toulon, on the Mediterranean coast of France and at Bizerta, in Tunisia, even in "lending" the French warships which are still at the disposal of the Vichy Government would have been of the highest importance.

However, that hope appears to have been destroyed by Marshal Weygand's broadest announcement Feb. 7 that Bizerta would not be available to the Germans.

Spain's Attitude Important

The attitude of Spain is also important for Spain's co-operation is vital to any German plan to reduce the historic British stronghold of Gibraltar and break the British blockade at the western entrance to the Mediterranean. It is this writer's personal impression, after seeing Spain last summer, that Franco's regime could offer little serious resistance to Germany, even if it desired to do so, but that it could also offer little in the way of positive help, because of the profound weakening and exhaustion of the country after the civil war. Certainly a German army in Spain would have to carry its own rations with it because of the prevalent lack of food.

Three Main Viewpoints

Against what kind of background of French political organization and public opinion does Herr Hitler hope to present the demands for far-reaching collaboration that is so necessary for his plans. French opinion, so far as one can judge from the evidence of newspapers, periodicals and private letters, falls into three main categories. At one extreme are men who, like M. Laval, would be willing to go the whole limit in submission to Germany. This is a group with variegated political pasts, including the violent nationalist, and former Communist, Jacques Doriot; the neo-Socialist, Marcel Deat; the independent radical publicist, Gaston Bergery. Their viewpoint is that Germany has won the war and that the quicker France gets on the German bandwagon the better it will be for the country's future position in Europe.

At the other extreme are the numerous sympathizers with General De Gaulle's Free France movement, those who believe that France's only chance of surviving in freedom and honor, or even with any tolerable level of material prosperity, lies in a British victory. This viewpoint cannot be publicly expressed in present-day France and most of its recognized spokesmen are in exile in England and America. But there are reports of growing pro-British sympathy in Occupied and Unoccupied France, stimulated both by the successful British resistance and by the harsh conduct of the German conquerors, especially in the economic field.

Middle of Road View

Symbolic of the increasing popular sympathy with England was the demonstration in Paris on Armistice Day when crowds of young people, mostly students, paraded with sticks which are used to "gauller" or knock down chestnuts and which were waved to cries of "Vive De—." These demonstrations were followed by arrests and the temporary closing of some colleges and high schools.

A third point of view is represented by Marshal Pétain himself, by his lieutenant in North Africa, Gen. Maxime Weygand, and by the majority of the participants in the Vichy Government. It is that France has been knocked out, in a military sense, and cannot renew the struggle. There should be no participation in the war on Germany's side, but also no risk in an attempt to aid Great Britain. French unity should be cherished and the country and its colonial empire held together so far as possible, to await the coming of better times.

Signs are multiplying that it may be impossible to preserve forever this middle-of-the-road attitude. The Vichy Government at any time may be confronted with new German demands which will involve the alternative of co-operating with the Axis in the war, or refusing and taking the consequences in the shape perhaps of a complete German military occupation of France.

On one side there will be a sense of soldierly obligation to the plighted word, a revulsion against permitting French men and resources to be used against a former ally. Two factors which may undermine the moral resistance of Marshal Pétain and his associates are fear of communism in the event of further upheavals and an almost dogmatic belief that Great Britain cannot win. This belief in a speedy British collapse prompted the French capitulation last June. In the rather rigid view of veteran soldiers like Marshal Pétain and General Weygand it tends, unconsciously no doubt, to assume almost the character of wishful thinking.

Laval's Friends Sure He'll Be Recalled

By the Associated Press

Vichy, Feb. 11

Reports from Paris said M. Laval was "watching developments" and his friends appeared confident he would be recalled to the Government in the future.

The Paris press was reported as generally favorable in their attitude toward Admiral Jean Darlan's increased power, and still concentrating their attacks on the resigned Foreign Minister, Pierre Etienne Flandin.

But it was learned that a member of the "Popular National Propaganda Committee" formed in Paris in opposition to Marshal Pétain continued his anti-Vichy activity and claimed a membership roll of 40,000.

VICHY, France, Feb. 11 (AP)—It was reported here today that Chief of State Philippe Pétain probably will meet Generalissimo Francisco Franco of Spain near Montpellier Feb. 13.

[Montpellier is on the French Mediterranean coast half way between the Nice frontier and Marseille. Reports reaching Bern, Switzerland, said General Franco was enroute to the French-Italian frontier for a meeting with Premier Benito Mussolini.]

Marshal Pétain probably left Vichy tonight for his wife's estate at Villeneuve Loubet, on the French Riviera, where he will remain for a day or two, this source said.

The French Chief of State was said to be expected to see General Franco on the latter's return from a meeting with Signor Mussolini, whither he was reported to have gone today.

Marshal Pétain was expected back in Vichy Thursday night, it was said.

Spanish Ambassador Jose Felix Lequerica was reported to have gone to Portbou to meet General Franco and the Spanish Foreign Minister, Ramon Serrano Suñer and accompany them to Ventimiglia or possibly to Genoa.

Vichy sources believed that Marshal Pétain would be accompanied to the meeting with General Franco by Admiral Jean Darlan, recently made French Vice Premier and Foreign Minister.

All telephone communication from the area between Perpignan and Nice and the rest of France was cut off, except to the military, presumably as part of the precautions being taken to assure the safety of the Spanish leader in his trip across Southern France.

Admiral Darlan's new powers as Vice-Premier will include the right to "direct and control actions of the Ministers and Secretaries of the State" on important policies, but subject to the authority of Marshal Pétain.

The right to appoint Ministers and Secretaries—which M. Laval with German backing is believed to have demanded in the Paris negotiations for his return to the Vichy Government — was not granted to Admiral Darlan.

Marshal Pétain will continue to preside at Cabinet councils.

"Constitutional Act Number Four" previously decreed by Marshal Pétain was amended to read:

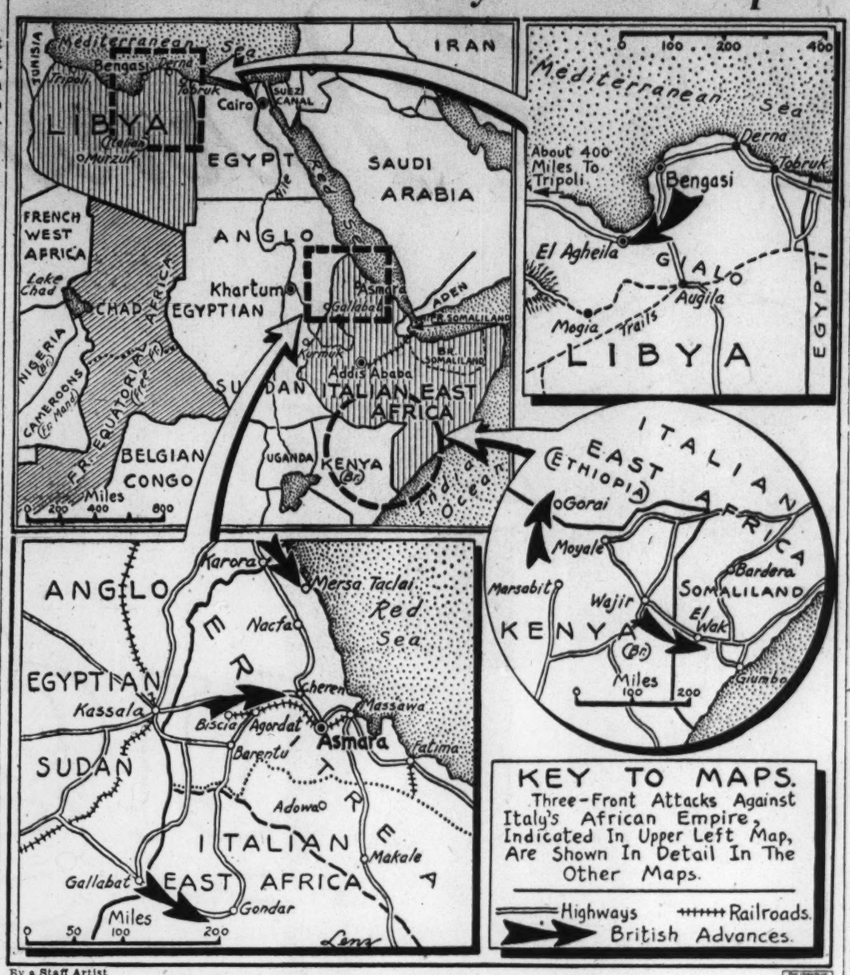
"If for any cause before the rectification by the Nation of a new Constitution we (Pétain) should be prevented from the exercise of the functions of Chief of State, Darlan will assume this duty.

"In case Darlan also is prevented, we will be replaced by a person designated by a majority of the votes of the Council of Ministers."

This bestows on Admiral Darlan powers like those held by Pierre Laval prior to his dismissal from the Vichy Government last Dec. 13.

Admiral Darlan, already designated No. 2 man of the Vichy regime, was expected to resume negotiations shortly for French collaboration with Germany.

British Pressure on Italy's African Empire



By a Staff Artist

Sudden Turn in Events Wrecks Fascist Ambitions

Rome has been unable to send aid to the three critical points indicated on the map where Britain is speeding its attack. The presence of the British fleet across Italy's lines of communications has put the Fascists in a desperate plight. Lack of oil and gasoline has contributed to Italy's military collapse.

British Threaten to Oust Italy From Africa

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The elimination of Italy's unstrategic African Empire is threatened today by British pressure converging on two sections, which are separated alike from each other and from proper contact with Italy itself.

The traditional Italian policy that friendship with Britain, as controller of the Mediterranean, was vital in order to secure communications with Libya and the East African possessions, had been cast aside by Benito Mussolini on the assumption that the British Fleet would be drawn by Germany into the North Sea and Atlantic and that the Italian Fleet would command the Mediterranean.

When France collapsed and signed an armistice with Germany, June 22, the Italian assumption was that the historic British hold over the Mediterranean had gone and by Aug. 6 Signor Mussolini considered it safe to advance from Libya into Egypt and from Italian East Africa into Somaliland and Kenya—so safe that an invasion of Greece was started two months later.

Almost immediately, Signor Mussolini awoke to the fact that Britain still controlled the Mediterranean and that his whole African Empire was in extreme danger. The British force that had given way before the Italians in Egypt and Somaliland now gave every sign of having grown in manpower, in mechanized divisions and of having been getting all the reinforcements and supplies it needed without the Italian fleet making any attempt to intercept them.

Sidi Barrani Recaptured

On Dec. 11, British headquarters at Cairo announced the recapture of Sidi Barrani, the most advanced Italian post in Egypt, from which Gen. Rodolfo Graziani was understood to be planning an advance through to Suez.

It then became clear how varied were the resources available to Britain for turning the tables on the would-be Italian conqueror. Arrayed against the Italian troops in Libya and East Africa were British, Australians, Canadians, Indians, Poles, Free French, South Africans, Arabs, Ethiopians, and other native soldiers.

Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell's composite force gave the Italians no rest after Sidi Barrani. In five days they had taken Salum, the last coastal town held by the Italians in Egypt and by Jan. 5 had taken Bardia, the first town of importance in Libya.

By Jan. 23, the fortified Italian base of Tobruk, farther along the coast, was taken. A week later, the irresistible Australians in the lead, the British had captured Derna. The occupation of all of Eastern Libya was completed Feb. 7 with the sudden collapse of Italian resistance and the capture of General Graziani's main base at Bengasi. The Italian commander was left with only about 100,000 troops based on Tripoli, 600 miles to the west, out of an army of 250,000. He had suffered immense losses of material, including oil, which could not be replaced.

In this northern campaign, Signor Mussolini had counted completely without the British Fleet which, operating from the coast, had been able to throw his forces into confusion before the British troops arrived.

Military Governor

Whether General Wavell will move on to Tripoli is not yet apparent, but the fact that one of his leading aides, Gen. Sir Henry Wilson, commander of the forces in Egypt, has been made military governor of all Eastern Libya would appear to show that the main task for the British in Libya has been accomplished.

Meanwhile, 1,000 miles to the southeast, a British force stationed in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan began to show activity. On Jan. 10, Kassala, a Sudanese outpost that had been captured by the Italians, was recaptured with every indication that an advance into Eritrea, oldest Italian colony, was in prospect. Other advances brought British troops over the border south of Kassala toward Metemma and Gallabat.

The main advance was in the Kassala sector, where the British advanced to Agordat, on the way to Asmara, Capital of Eritrea. This force, having taken Agordat Feb. 2, is now before Cheren, gateway to Asmara, while another force, co-operating with it, has struck southward from the Sudan into northern Eritrea, taking the first Italian Red Sea port, Mersa Taclai, and threatening the rear of the Italians defending Cheren.

Another 1,000 miles to the south, South African forces and others have been pushing into Ethiopia from the south, around Gorai and El Wak, driving the Italians northward toward Addis Ababa, while Haile Selassie, with new recognition from the British, already is in Southern Ethiopia drilling his former subjects, assisted and armed by the British.

In all three sectors, the Italians have to maintain their resistance with practically no prospect of help or reinforcement from Italy, since the British Fleet lies across all possible communication between Italy and Africa.

Capture of Eritrean Port Links British Navy to Drive

CAIRO, Feb. 11 (AP)—The British foothold on the Red Sea in Eritrea suggested to military observers today that the Navy may take a hand for the first time in the East African campaign.

Capture of the little port of Mersa Taclai, observers said, gave the British a base from which they could attempt a new drive south along the Eritrean coastal plain under the protecting guns of British warships.

Mersa Taclai is about 40 miles south of the Sudanese border and 140 miles north of Massaua—important Red Sea port and rail center which is the ultimate objective of British troops now engaged in driving eastward through the center of Eritrea.

The latter drive apparently still was stalled in the vicinity of Cheren, rail center 70 miles west of Massaua, where the Italians, taking advantage of the rugged terrain, have been resisting after a 100-mile retreat.

Parallel Drive Seen

Observers here believed that any British thrust down the Eritrean Coast from Marsa Taclai would be accompanied by a parallel drive further inland from Korora, capture of which was announced Feb. 10 by the British.

From Korora, a small town on the Sudanese frontier 40 miles northwest of Marsa Taclai, a road runs southward at a distance of 30 to 40 miles from the coast.

Reports from the Libyan front indicated the British were consolidating positions along the coast, which is now in their possession as far west as El Agheila, little barracks outpost some 180 miles beyond Bengasi.

The North African troops apparently were being permitted to rest after their two-month offensive, and there were no intimations that any major operations in this area were imminent.

Seven Generals Taken

British headquarters said that General Tellera, Commander of the Tenth Italian Army, had been killed in fighting south of Bengasi.

Gen. Annibale Bergonzoli arrived here by plane with six other Italian Generals captured by the British at Bangasi.

General Bergonzoli, whom the British dubbed "Electric Whiskers" because of his luxurious beard, barely escaped capture at Bardia, decamping in a small boat before the British entered that Libyan seaport.

Suez Raid Claimed

BERLIN, Feb. 11 (AP)—German combat planes were reported today by the Nazi High Command to have sunk two merchant vessels in an attack on shipping in the Suez Canal.

Bengasi a 'Prize' for Britain; Harbor Provides Naval Base

WITH THE BRITISH MEDITERRANEAN FLEET, Feb. 11 (AP)—The British Navy has taken over the spacious harbor of Bengasi and is turning it swiftly into a base for operations in the Central Mediterranean.

The British regard Bengasi as one of the most important prizes to fall into their hands since Italy entered the war. The city has a naturally fine harbor, and the Italians spent large sums in recent years for improvements from which the British are now preparing to reap the benefits.

Possession of Bengasi has enhanced Britain's mastery of the Mediterranean, military circles asserted, by giving it a naval base on the North African mainland relatively close to the midway point along the sea.

Coastal Protection Afforded

Hitherto, Britain's only Central Mediterranean base has been the Island of Malta, isolated between Gibraltar and Alexandria.

Bengasi is 600 miles west of Alexandria, and fleet units based there would be within easy striking distance not only of Tripoli but Italy itself. It is about 400 miles from Bengasi to Tripoli, 425 miles to Sicily, and 460 miles to the toe of the Italian "boot."

Coastal protection for British and Allied shipping in the Mediterranean also can be provided on a broader scale by units based at Bengasi, while communication between Italy and Tripoli will be made correspondingly hazardous, naval experts said.

Harbor in Good Condition

The Italians lost two destroyers and four small freighters in Bengasi harbor, the British said. The ships were not identified by the British who said that essential harbor facilities were intact despite damage inflicted by the Royal Air Force on dock areas, jetties, and some naval establishments.

British officers, however, said that they were not overlooking the fact that German dive bombers now operating in the Mediterranean from Italian Sicily could cause them trouble. Hence the British hurried to dig in and consolidate their coastal gains.

Fleet units already have begun the job of transporting Italians captured at Bengasi to internment camps in Egypt.

Gambling Bill Defeated

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Feb. 11 (AP)—A bill to legalize all forms of gambling was defeated 22 to 21 yesterday by the House of Representatives.

British Bomb North Germany In Series of Night Attacks

LONDON, Feb. 11 (AP)—British bombers raided Hannover, German oil and rail center, for six hours last night in the heaviest of a series of assaults extending from Cherbourg, in Northwestern France, to the German city, the Air Ministry announced today.

Fires "to numerous to count" were reported started at Hannover.

More than 90 per cent of the planes engaged in the massive attack reached their objective despite bad flying weather early in the night, the anouncement said.

As the night wore on, the Air Ministry reported, the weather cleared somewhat and the RAF stayed at its task, starting fires in the north, south, and west of the target area.

The German Version

[In Berlin the High Command reported "a number of dead and wounded among the civilian population" as a result of British air attacks last night on nine places in Northern Germany, including the railway center of Hannover.

The communiqué claimed that 33 British planes were destroyed yesterday and last night by German defense against RAF attempts to raid Norwestern Germany and German-held territory. Only two German planes were said to be missing.

The High Command also reported that British warships had shelled the Flanders coast in the night.]

The British reported four of their aircraft failed to return.

Guided by Fires

Fires started by the early arriving British planes guided later bombers to their targets and heavy caliber explosives were scattered over the northwestern German city, the British Air Ministry account said.

"By the time the last of our aircraft left, fires too numerous to be colunted were raging through the bombed area," it added.

Hannover, with a population of nearly 500,000, is the junction of the east-west Berlin-Cologne and north-south Hamburg-Frankfurt trunk rail lines. It has been a target of the RAF 27 times.

Another smaller RAF force attacked oil installations in the dock area at Rotterdam, starting large fires and explosions, and raided several other targets in Northwest Germany and two airdromes in Holland, the Air Ministry said.

Hard Attack on Boulogne

Following up a daylight attack yesterday on Boulogne, additional craft of the same command were reported to have plastered the harbor of the French port again overnight with high explosives.

Still other raids were made on Cherbourg and Ostend, where returning pilots said large fires were observed.

Meanwhile Germain air raiders made only scattered attacks over East and Southeast England last night despite clear skies.

A British government communiqué said "very little damage was done and there were very few casualties."

The Air Ministry news service said that night fighters of the RAF damaged two German Heinkel Bombers off the English east coast.

Nazi Fliers Seized

LISBON, Portugal, Feb. 11 (AP)—Six members of the crew of a German bomber which was forced down here on the night of Feb. 9 were arrested yesterday near Santo Aleixo, a few miles from the Spanish border.

The fliers were seized by members of the Portuguese Legion, a patriotic organization which cooperates with military police in emergencies.

The four-engined German bomber had made the forced landing near Moura, about 43 miles southeast of Lisbon.

The plane was far south of the usual zone of Nazi air operations, and observers expressed belief that it may have been one of those reported by the Nazi High Command yesterday to have raided a British convoy 300 miles off the coast of Portugal Feb. 9.

Curious peasants were held back by the crewmen while they changed to civilian clothes, set their craft afire, and fled.

The plane exploded but was not totally burned, and investigators found documents indicating that it had participated in nine raids on the Arctic harbor of Narvik, Norway, and in 20 on Britain.

No Norway Review Of German Decrees

OSLO, Norway, via Berlin, Feb. 11 (AP)—The newly-appointed Norwegian Supreme Court has ruled unanimously that no Norwegian court is competent to test, with respect to international law, the decrees issued by the German Reich's Commissar.

Decrees issued by Norwegian authorities with the approval of the Reich's Commissar also are free from Supreme Court Review. Members of the former Supreme Court resigned after expressing contrary views with the approval of the barriesters' association.

Crossword Quiz Answers

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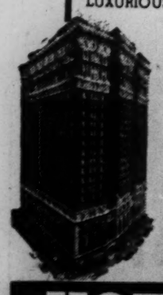

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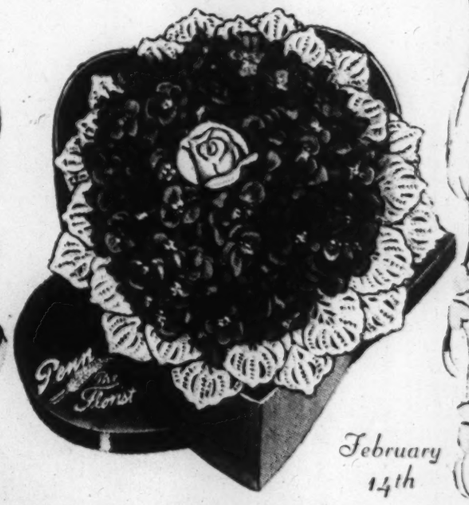

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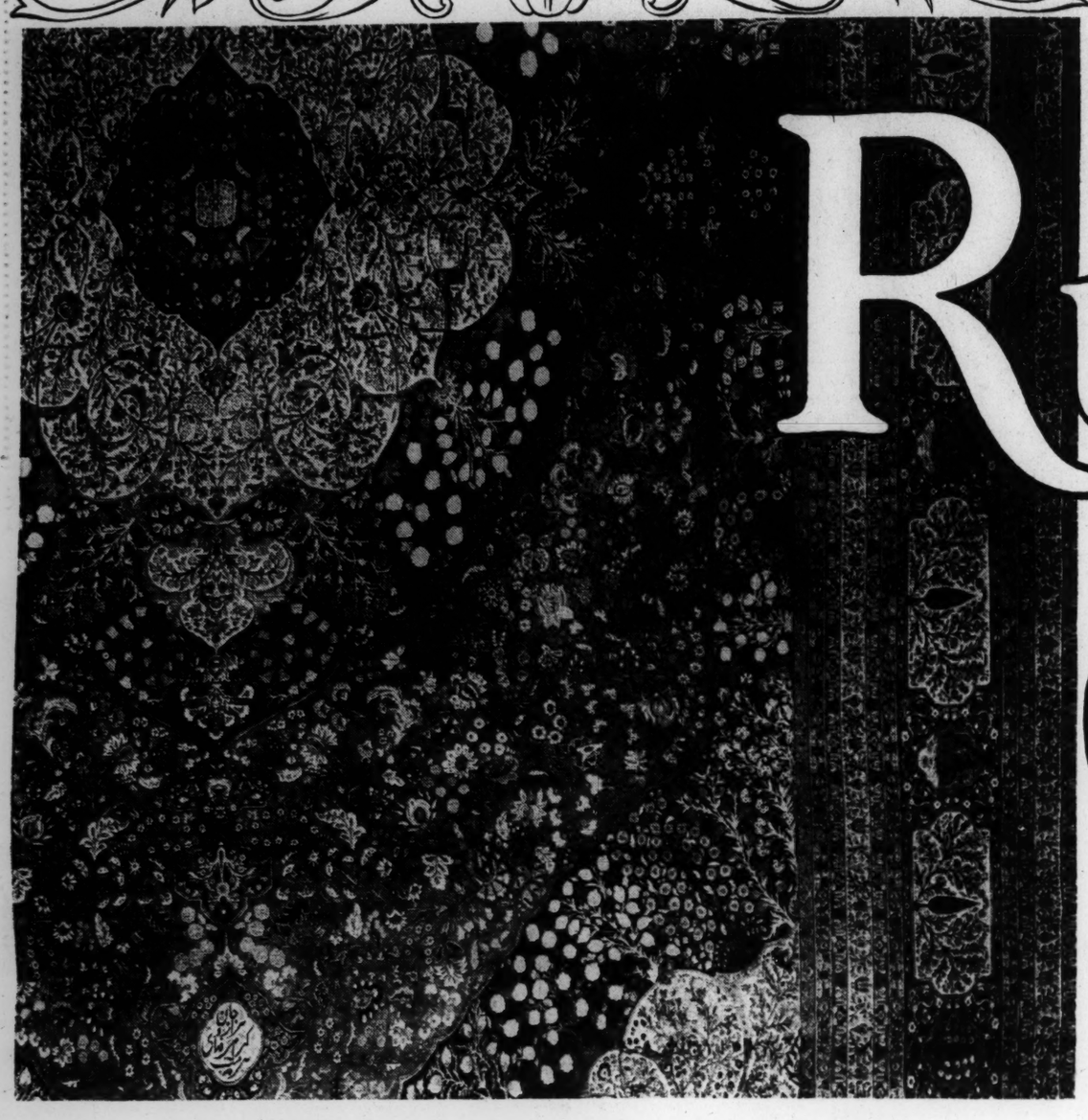

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Text of Conant's Statement In Behalf of Lend-Lease Bill

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP)—The text of a statement read before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today by Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard University, in support of the Administration's British aid bill follows:

It is a privilege to appear before this committee in its hearings on the vitally important bill which now concerns you. On many of the points which have been discussed in connection with this bill, I make no claim to be an expert witness. I am neither a military strategist nor a student of constitutional law, nor am I familiar with the intricacies of international law. I presume that I have been invited to appear here today because, speaking as a private citizen, I have on several occasions given expression to my views on the nature of the present peril which confronts us.

I come before you quite frankly as a partisan—a partisan of the free way of life. To me, the real issue before the country is the preservation of this way of life, or the integrity of the individual. To me, the fundamental premise of our American civilization, the premise of (Roman) Catholic, Protestant and Jew alike, is a belief in the dignity of the individual. Our freedom to hold this belief is, in my opinion, gravely imperilled by the success of the armed might of the Nazi State. For it is this belief, the belief in the dignity of the individual man, which is denied, condemned and ridiculed by those in power in totalitarian lands.

True Nature of the Enemy

Does not much of the argument concerning the immediate foreign policy of this Nation boil down to a disagreement about the nature of the Nazi State? By necessity, all of us are peering into an uncertain future. We are planning action to prevent certain consequences for the United States. Now, in making our calculations, it seems to me the first thing to settle is the true nature of the enemy.

Take the conflicting testimony, for example, as to the extent of the present danger to the United States. Some appearing before you believe our peril at this moment to be extreme; others have told you that no matter what happens in the Battle of Great Britain, we in this Nation shall be secure. Now the difference between these two points of view is not entirely a disagreement on technical and strategic matters.

It goes back of that, it seems to me, to a disagreement on the fundamental issue. What is the nature of our peril? What are we arming to defend?

Befogging the Issue

To my mind there has been undue emphasis perhaps on arguments pro and con as to the ability of an enemy to land troops here or there, to conquer by external force one portion of this hemisphere or another.

Not that these considerations can be left out of account—they are important considerations in weighing the problem—but they have at times tended to obscure the real issue. They have been too often shadow boxing around the real divergence of opinion which separates those who believe as I do from those friends who hold other views.

The difference between those of us on the one hand, who would have this country pledge itself to insure the defeat of the Axis Powers and those, on the other, who urge a compromise peace, is not primarily a difference in appraisal of military or economic eventualities. It is a complete disagreement on the character of our peril—a disagreement in our appraisal of the true nature of the Nazi State.

We are miles apart, we members of these differing groups, in our estimate of the danger to this free country arising from the revolutionary anti-Christian philosophy which is the basis of the Nazi strength.

In Some Ways a Religious War

If this were an imperialistic war in the old sense of the word, as some claim, then those who advocate what they call a negotiated peace would have perhaps a plausible case. But I believe it can be demonstrated that this present war has in it many of the characteristics of a religious war. It is being waged by an army of picked men fanatically devoted to a philosophy which denies all premises of our American faith.

Hitler's soldiers are proponents of a literally soulless creed. And they are well armed by modern science. They are hard to stop by force of fighting; impossible to stop by fair words or bribes, by talks of trade or by a negotiated peace. The argument today between two groups of loyal, sincere American citizens seems to me to come down to this diagnosis of the Nazi State.

If those of my belief are wrong, not only this bill, but any aid to England is unnecessary.

If those of my belief are right, our only hope as a free people lies in a defeat of the Axis powers.

Danger From Unseen Forces

If this were purely an imperialistic war, in the old sense of the word, the question of actual invasion of this country in the near future, and its subjugation by an armed enemy force, would be central to the issue before us. For a conqueror armed with material weapons alone must subdue and rule by external force.

But this is in essence a religious war—a war in which ideas are also weapons. And just as in every individual soul there are forces of good and of evil, so today in every nation we have latent, unseen forces which are silently enlisted on the totalitarian as well as on the anti-totalitarian side.

Everyone recognizes that, in Germany today, there are many who silently hold fast to a belief in the integrity of the individual. Similarly, there are in this country two latent forces. There is a minority, proceeding often unconsciously, who are ready to reject this belief in individual integrity, if material prosperity seems to come from an espousal of the opposite faith.

Where Real Danger Lies

Here lies the real danger—the real peril—to the vitality of our faith.

The question before us cannot be resolved in terms of either material prosperity or physical safety alone. The free way of life does not derive existence from great wealth or extensive resources, from geographical barriers, supposed or real.

Freedom lives because men believe in freedom, and are willing to face the responsibilities which liberty entails—because they are willing to make sacrifices that it may continue, because they are to be courageous in choosing between what is right and what is wrong; because having chosen, they are ready to fight if need be for their convictions.

We are faced with a weighing of risks. Let us imagine the worst—a world in which Great Britain is defeated, and occupied or dominated by Nazi power. Let us imagine Germany in control of the Atlantic Ocean, its creed of revolution buttressed by a triumphant army. We should then be under vast pressure; military pressure, at least from the threat to the turning of our flank in South America; economic pressure, from the well-known trade methods of totalitarian states. Confused and divided, alternately threatened and wooed by an overwhelmingly successful dictator who likes to deal with his enemies one by one, would not our chance of holding fast to the free way of life be slim indeed?

Based on Dire Premise

Can we afford this risk? If the enemy is as I believe, is there any escape from the conclusion that our best hope for the free way of life rests in the defeat of the Axis Powers? The conclusion seems inescapable to me: The Axis Powers must be defeated.

Now as to the bill before you. The Chief Executive, who under the Constitution is Commander-in-Chief of our armed forces and the primary agent in the conduct of our foreign policy, has told us after consultation with expert advisers, that the power granted in this bill is essential to checking the Axis States.

Consider the weight of evidence, not only from the statements of the Chief Executive, but those of many other responsible officers of the Government. The Secretary of State and the Secretaries of War, Navy and the Treasury have all united in saying that on the basis of information available to them, early passage of the bill is necessary.

If it were my responsibility to vote on this bill, I would need a vast accumulation of evidence indeed before I would be willing to oppose it or change its essential purposes. As a citizen, I would say now to my friends who urge the defeat of this bill:

"If Congress follows your advice and the future proves you are wrong, it will be too late to correct your error. For if you are wrong, you will be either fighting a war with desperate odds against you, or the American spirit—for two centuries a beacon to oppressed peoples—will have vanished from our world."

Hitler Peace Impossible

In this discussion, I have outlined my answer to one sincere group of our citizens, who believe the best outcome that can be derived from the tragic situation in which the world now finds itself is early peace on Hitler's terms. My answer to that is quite clear. There can be no peace with a type of revolution which is founded on a doctrine bitterly hostile to our own, implemented with military might, and grown great with conquest.

If I may have a moment more of your time, however, I should like to answer another group of my friends, who oppose this bill although they do not advocate a compromise peace. These men appear to believe in aid to England but are unwilling to indorse that degree of action which we are told will alone insure sufficient aid. Now this group, it seems to me, are not realistic in their thinking.

They appear to agree at one moment that the integrity of our national life requires the defeat of the Axis Powers. At the next moment they seem to object to this or that action which may be necessary in order to insure such a defeat. They appear to be under no delusions as to the nature of the enemy. Yet they refuse to envisage the possibility that we might in a few months' time be face to face with that enemy, ourselves inadequately armed.

Sees Terrible Risk

The result of following the advice of either group—the negotiated peace group, or the limited aid group—will be the same. The country will be entering on a policy fraught with the gravest risk—the risk of losing its national soul; the risk of succumbing to the totalitarian revolution, which, with planes and bombs, with propaganda and the use of the lie, with force from without and corruption from within, threatens to overwhelm the world.

Any action involves risks. The adoption of the bill is no exception, but what must be weighed is the magnitude of the disaster which is threatened. To me the hazards involved in this legislation are small, in comparison with the possibilities which will confront us as a nation if the Nazi Power is not defeated and the destructive revolutionary wave is not turned back.

I would like in conclusion to comment briefly on two of the main objections raised against this bill.

First, the objection that the great flexibility of power given to the President will lead to loss of our civil liberties and free institutions. This argument claims that in effect we are forging an instrument against the totalitarian ideal, which assures the imposition of this ideal upon the American Nation.

Based on Misconception

Such an argument rests on a total misconception of the nature of the Totalitarian State on the one hand, and of the course of American history on the other. The extension of special powers to the Chief Executive in time of emergency has been a recurring element in the successful operation of this country for over 150 years.

There is no question in my mind as to the extremity of this emergency. Whether we lose our civil liberties does not depend on the grant of necessary powers in an emergency to the President. It depends upon the general spirit and sense of values of the people and their representatives in Congress.

The second question is one which has been frequently asked. If there is to be another period of crisis in the war within 60 to 90 days, as has been suggested by various of those who have appeared before you, what does this bill accomplish in the way of aid to Great Britain in the critical period? And if it accomplishes nothing, why is there any need for haste? Why not move cautiously? Why not wait and see?

Stresses Value of Morale

The answer to this question lies in the fact that competent witnesses, I understand—Secretary Stimson, Secretary Knox and others—have testified before this Committee and the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives that, under this bill, certain steps in aid can be taken immediately which might not otherwise be possible. These steps may not be extensive, but in a critical battle, results often hang on a narrow balance, every last weapon counts.

Far more important, however, is the effect that passage of this bill would have on the morale of the fighting people of Great Britain.

May we not assume that in the great air battle of last autumn the British people were tremendously heartened by the indications already received that we in this country sympathized with them and wished to give them aid? Can one deny that a similar result would follow the passage of this bill?

The effect of a law such as here proposed would be felt not only by the British Nation, but by peoples all over the world—those within Germany and under the Nazi heel, those of other countries waiting in eagerness or trepidation for the outcome of the impending battle.

Would Not Flinch at War

It has been argued that the passage of this bill may lead to war. The bald fact is that any step we take, or even failure to take any step at all, so long as Hitler is in the ascendant, may lead to war. To support a line of action which might bring this nation into armed conflict is a terrific responsibility for any individual or group of individuals to bear.

To my mind, however, there is one responsibility more terrible. It is the responsibility of acquiescing in silence to policies which might lead to the wiping out on this continent of the free way of life.

A needless war, an unnecessary war, is a national crime. But, fear of war cannot be the sole basis of national policy if we as a people would be free.

The free way of life was not won on this continent by timidity nor by defense tactics. It was not gained here, nor has it ever been advanced elsewhere, by men who quailing before an uncertain future were hesitant and confused in action.

For the best interests of the future of these free people, in my opinion, the Congress of the United States should pass this bill.

Lincoln Adieu to Springfield

By the Associated Press

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 11

Abraham Lincoln, whose 132nd birthday anniversary will be celebrated tomorrow, departed from Springfield 80 years ago today on his journey to Washington to assume the Presidency.

The following account of Lincoln's departure was found by Paul M. Angle, State Historical Librarian, in the journal of Henry C. Latham, a State employee at the time. He wrote:

"Unpleasant cloudy rainy day. Mr. Lincoln and suite left en route for Washington. . . . Great crowd at the depot to see the hero of the Nation. Mr. Lincoln made a very beautiful little speech to his old friends, bade them adieu, desired them to pray for him to that God who controls the destinies of us all; and at eight o'clock, amid the cheers of the multitude, the train moved off taking our fellow citizen and President-elect to the field of his future labors as the head of 35,000,000 people.

"The scene at the time of departure was truly impressive: A great man affected to tears and those he loved lingering to catch his parting words—an audible good-bye, and God speed following him, and the train disappeared."

Plane Industry Of West Gains Over 3,000 P.C.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11 (AP)—The Pacific Coast's high-flying aircraft industry geared its 1940 production up to 32 times that of 1929.

It was the most amazing of Far Western industrial exploits during the 11-year period covered in the Federal Reserve Bank survey of business. The survey compared trends in 19 production lines.

Twenty of the 29 lines chalked up 1940 gains over 1939 production. Six fell back, and three held even.

Over the 11-year period, 22 lines increased volume of production by 1940, while seven lagged.

On the average, the 29 industries operated in 1929 some 82 per cent above that of a decade earlier. In 1940 that average rate was up 131 per cent from 1929.

A number of industries reached new high annual records in 1940. Besides aircraft, they included paper, pulp, steel, vegetable canning, meat packing, butter and cheese industries.

In addition to the phenomenal rise of aircraft production, volume of output more than doubled 1929 showings in gold, pulp and glass containers.

Industrial divisions producing 50 per cent or more above 1929 volume included vegetable canning and cheese manufacture. Others ahead of the fabulous boom era were motion pictures, smelting and refining of metals, paper, automobile assemblies, steel, cement, fruit canning, fish canning, meat packing, sugar, flour, butter, wool, copper, zinc and silver.

No data were given on shipbuilding. However, the skyrocketing industry, which was building no new ships a decade or so ago, had 1,940 orders for some $955,000,000.

Pruning Fruit and Shade Trees

Many home gardeners have a few fruit trees or shade trees they would like to prune, but hesitate to do so because they feel they know too little about the subject.

The most important point in pruning is to study the tree and determine which limbs need to be removed. The wise pruner is the one who "makes haste" slowly. As an elderly English gardener once pointed out to me, "You can saw off in 15 minutes a branch that took 15 years to grow!"

It is taken for granted that all dead limbs and twigs are removed first. Then study the tree. If shade is the primary object for a certain corner of the yard or lawn, remove only those branches which rub against one another. If fruit is desired, take out enough branches so the sunshine can get to all the fruit.

If limbs are getting too long or too high, snip off the ends so the vigor will go into the laterally growing shoots. The question often arises what to do with the "suckers"—those straight, slender shoots that spring from the main branches. The great majority of them should be removed. In older trees it is a good idea to leave a few at widely spaced intervals to become new main branches in a few years.

Prune Little

Questions often arise about pruning new, small fruit trees. The answer is to prune little, if any. Keep the dead wood out, and wait until the trees have been planted three to five years before you start to shape the head. Trees of this age need particular careful study in order to assume a pleasing, symmetrical shape, and to avoid the V-type crotches which split under a heavy load.

In pruning shade trees, remove all dead wood, and prune sparingly of live wood. Remove criss-cross branches, and if there are too many branches close together, take out a few that the others may become sturdier. The birches often need this thinning more than any other variety of tree. Maples, oaks, and beeches need very little pruning. Sometimes enthusiastic gardeners forget that a great deal of the picturesque, poignant charm of trees is due to their natural habit of growth. An uneven, but natural growth is lovelier than man-made symmetry.

All cuts should be made close to the main branch and parallel with it. Never leave stubs; these will decay quickly and let water into the heart of the limb or trunk. The cuts should be smooth. It pays to take a plane or old razor blade and smooth all the rough edges around the cuts. This smoothness permits the new bark to grow over the area more expeditiously.

Remove Center Buds

If you have an evergreen hedge, or single specimen of the various types, and want to produce a bushy, compact, luxuriant-looking shrub, the secret is simply to take a nail file or knife, and cut out the center bud of the clusters you will find. These center buds are the parents of the longest growing shoots each season. Removing this center bud makes a bushier-type shrub. For the hemlocks that are so frequently used in plantings around houses, take clippers or a sharp knife and cut out the top shoots, and prune back the branches that have grown unusually well the previous season. Hemlocks can be kept delightfully picturesque if a careful pruning is given each year in February or March.

Good tools are a good investment and help to make our work more pleasant. For pruning one needs a good hand saw, hand-clippers, and a clipper on an eight to twelve foot pole, controlled by wire. None of these is expensive. In addition, a plane, chisel, knife, and dull hoe to scrape off old bark have a place in the kit. The one tool that is especially a joy is the curved saw (the blade is either six, eight, or twelve inches long, curved in the shape of a new moon), fastened to a pole any length you wish. The curved saws on the end of a pole enable one to cover a great area from one placement of a ladder, or from the crotch of a tree. It pays to have one small curved saw, and a larger one. They are held in place by a bolt and screw which comes in a "head." This "head" fits over the end of a pole. One can get his pole from the lumber company for a few cents, and the "head" and two blades will cost only a dollar or two. It is one of the handiest of tools for pruning.

Haydn S. Pearson

A Tuesday feature

Make the BOOK FOR GARDEN LOVERS your gardening guide THIS YEAR

New and Improved. Larger pages filled with color. Valuable growing instructions. 84 pages of flower and vegetable seeds at lowest prices consistent with Schling quality.

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Education

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1941

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

Shall, Will, Should, Would In Direct Questions

Help Yourself to Easy English—36
52 Tuesday and Saturday lessons

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman and LaVaun Nickel

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In questions, when the subject is in the first person (I or we), we ALWAYS use shall or should. Why? Because when we ask a question in the first person, we express futurity.

Example: *Shall* I find you there? (I *shall* find you there; futurity) *Should* we start soon? (We *should* start soon; futurity.)

SECOND and THIRD PERSONS: you, he, she, or they (the subject).

In *questions*, when the subject is in the second or the third person, we ALWAYS use the form of the verb that the *person answering uses*. Why? Because grammar rules, like rules of etiquette, express a courtesy to the one addressed. Therefore, a verb from *his* point of view is correct.

SECOND PERSON: you (the subject)

Will you promise to do this? (We use the verb *will* because the person answering says: I *will* or *will not*) promise to do this . . . DETERMINATION, a promise)

Shall you need a coat? (We use the verb *shall* because the person answering says: I *shall* (or *shall not*) . . . (FUTURITY)

THIRD PERSON: he, she, they, or words referring to these pronouns (the subject)

Shall the culprit be punished? (We use the verb *shall* because the person answering says: The culprit *shall* (or *shall not*) be punished . . . DETERMINATION, a promise)

Will it rain tomorrow? (We use the verb *will* because the person answering says: It *will* (or *will not*) rain tomorrow . . . FUTURITY)

Exercise

Underscore the correct verb.

Method: When the subject of the question is in the first person, ALWAYS use *shall* or *should*; when the subject is in the second or the third person, use the form of the verb the *person answering* would use.

Example: When (shall, will) you expect me? (The person answering says: I *shall* expect you . . . FUTURITY)

1. At what time (shall, will) you expect me?
2. (Shall, Will) he join us in the labo.atory?
3. When (should, would) we start?
4. (Shall, Will) you attend the lecture?
5. (Shall, Will) we need our raincoats?

* * *

Answers

Exercise: 1—shall (Person answering says: "I shall expect" . . futurity); 2—Will (Person answering says: "He will join" . . . futurity); 3—should (Person answering says: "We should start now." . . . futurity); 4—Shall (Person answering says: "I shall attend" . . . futurity) or (Person answering says: "I will attend" . . . determination or promise); 5—shall (Person answering says: "We shall need" . . . futurity).

If you write about anything in this series, please address the Education Editor.

Unity, Co-operation, Individual Expression, Harmony

These are some of the reasons why playing in an instrumental ensemble is such growth-producing experience. It is not alone excellent practice for the player of any instrument, and fun beyond most fun for those who love to make music; it is an experience in a very fine kind of self-expression and group living. If you aren't up to ensemble playing of this high caliber—violins, cellos, and all the rest—a recorder group can be started with absolute amateurs, or a piano and almost anything will make a start. There are neighborhood harmonica bands, too. Music-making is fun, and one of the best kinds of social enjoyment, as many a home ensemble player will assure you. This group of young musicians forms the string section of the school orchestra at the Longy School of Music, Cambridge, Mass.

Through the Editor's Window

Next Steps in National Policy for Youth?

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In a program of recommendations entitled "Next Steps in National Policy for Youth," the American Youth Commission urges the American people to give earnest attention to its youth problem in the midst of and in spite of a necessary focus upon defense.

Allowing for the fact that the Army's originally requested 18 months' compulsory training period was changed by Congress to 12 months, and that consequently the training given will be intense, there seems slight opportunity for much of a classroom program. Such classroom work as can be included will have to be closely related to actual training problems, or essentially recreational, the A. Y. C. notes. In addition, however, "There must be sound provision for recreation in the broadest sense. Recreation must be regarded as something more than a necessary evil to fill the time of soldiers who are not otherwise engaged."

Since the actual camp recreation program is to be handled by the Army general staff, where do we civilians come into the picture? First of all, A. Y. C. urges citizens to see that the communities adjacent to training camps are aided in meeting the recreational problems intensified by the sudden presence of so many young men. Furthermore, when the boys leave the camps on completion of service, it is the communities that will have to help them make occupational adjustments. Plans for doing this should not be put off.

"If we are to build a really successful citizen's army through the principle of selective service, the young men who are called to serve for a year must come to feel deeply and sincerely that a year has been added to their lives, not that a year has been taken away," goes the report.

Public opinion (of which we are a part) can do much to see that no discrimination against youth of selective service age is made by employers. The uncertainty of men subject to call is extremely difficult for youth. The civilian's patriotic share is clear.

In regard to the youth who have been called up but rejected, what can our local communities do in the line of rehabilitation programs? The A. Y. C. urges that these cases be given early and organized attention locally, through school and community.

* * *

Turning from the specific problems of the youth subject to selective service, the A. Y. C. focuses our thought upon the minority group which includes a fifth or a half of all youth. The most serious problem faced by these youngsters is still unemployment. The next most serious is use of recreation and leisure time.

What can we at home do toward defense? Many things. But high on the list is this need of wholesome recreational facilities for stay-at-home-youth. "A small number of alert communities have demonstrated," says the report, "that even when employment opportunities are limited, a vigorous community recreation program with active youth participation can do much to enhance employability, develop community pride, and instill a patriotic sense of loyalty to American institutions."

There is great need to multiply such programs. Perhaps you, and you, and you—are the ones to help.

* * *

In these days the schools are being asked by the Federal Government to assume many new duties and to increase their present services. Intensive vocational courses, short technicians training courses, courses for out-of-school rural youth, are among the services being rendered. The resulting problems are many. We citizens at home can do much to help if we will each form ourselves a committee of one to actively support what we see that is good, and to be patient while the problems are being worked out.

Because of the inequality of opportunity for education in different parts of the United States, the A. Y. C. comes out strongly for more Federal aid to the schools. For the same reason, including the fact that "between 35 and 40 million rural people of the United States have never had any public library service except the highly limited services available through the rural schools and the more recent services provided in some areas through WPA library projects," it also recommends Federal aid for rural library service through grants to the states beginning at $2,000,000 a year.

* * *

In more peaceful periods many of the proposals incorporated in the report have been brought up in a spirit of welfare and reform. "At this time," continues the report, "they are brought forward because of a very real belief on the part of the American Youth Commission that every proposal and recommendation here made will contribute definitely to the strength of America."

Today when so much is at stake, many earnest citizens want to help. The kind of "helping" that is most needed is active initiation and support of constructive effort—in every community. Good work is being done, but America can do with far more. And where better to throw one's energies into the defense job than in tackling some aspect of the needs of youth?

"The youth and the children of America literally are the strength of tomorrow," concludes the report. "What is done for them now will be repaid manyfold, and that at no distant date."

A Tuesday Column.

School and College Term Bills Paid on a Credit Plan

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Today more than one hundred preparatory schools and colleges are using a tuition payment plan conceived by Rudolf Neuberger, a former corporation executive, to make it possible for parents to pay for their children's education without upsetting their own budget plans.

By this arrangement children attend school just as they do always but instead of their parents paying the tuition in a lump sum, payment is divided into seven or eight equal parts, spread over the school year. The school gets its money in the usual lump sum, and the parents pay the corporation (not the school) four per cent for the convenience.

When the plan started, three years ago, there were only a few parents and schools subscribing; today this has increased to over one hundred schools, and a point where the subscribing schools find that from 40 to 60 per cent of their pupils are receiving their education with the aid of this monthly payment arrangement.

Contrary to original expectation it has been found that the appeal is not to any particular economic class of people. A recent survey shows that parents borrowing money for education are equally divided between those earning more and those earning less than $10,000 a year.

Application for use of the plan is made through the school, and all contracts are signed with the school. In other words, this is not a banking arrangement. The contract itself is merely a simple pledge to repay the money in specified sums at specified times.

From recent investigation it would seem that parents appreciate the convenience, since, though their income brackets range from about $1500 upward, there has been no occasion on which full and final payment was not made. This despite the fact that neither agencies nor pressure methods are used.

Mrs. Florence McConnell Rogers president of the Smith College Club of New York, who with Mr. Neuberger put the idea into operation, pointed out that while education is most important, parents are often unable to afford the immediate outlay of cash in a single sum Since practically anything else can be bought by deferred payment, it seems only fair that something as important as education should get the same consideration.

Though originally the idea was conceived to apply only to the eastern part of the United States, this was found impracticable, and now schools using it are spread all over the United States and include a diversity of schools such as Haverford College, Hobart College, Bement School, Chamberlain School, Clark School at Hanover, N. Y., Springfield College, St. John's Military Academy, Avon Old Farms, Ashley Hall, Riverdale Country School, and many others

It was recently reported by the corporation which operates the plan that over half the schools using it had increased their enrollment, and that parents using it had expressed themselves as grateful for its convenience. Originally the plan was applied only to secondary schools; but as it progressed the demand from colleges increased, and present indications are said to be such that within a short time there will be more colleges than preparatory schools using it.

Currently the plan has been spread to include all student expenses including residence and food, insurance, holidays, and incidentals such as spending money.

Pointers for Piano Players

13—Jazz and Its Syncopated Rhythms

By Margaret Anderton

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Jazz" is a brief and slangy word, and there are those who have described jazz as the slang of music. "Typical American music" is what Europeans call it. Those of a high degree of music culture nurtured on the classics, and on the exquisite rhythmic delicacies of a Debussy, on the supple nuances of a Chopin, on the anticipatory syncopations of a Schumann, a Brahms, a César Franck draped in beauteous melody, often describe jazz as "noisy, crude, vigorous, boisterous, excitable, and so extremely loud." All jazz playing and players are not like that, however.

One would think sometimes, to hear people talk, that Rhythm were exclusively jazz property, and syncopation also; but our classic music, both absolute and program types, ancient, modern, romantic and ultra schools of composition, are simply full of cross rhythms, of polyphony, not only of themes, but polyphony of rhythms (which abound in jazz).

There are examples galore in Beethoven sonatas as well as his symphonies, of the most intriguing syncopated music, and as for ragtime, one-step, (former names of jazz) search through your Beethoven, and you will be either shocked, surprised, or pleased, according to your temperament or tradition, with what you find. In his Op. 31 in G major, you simply cannot make your feet behave, and what he did to his great Ninth symphony! Well, look up the score. That dates back to 1722-1827. Sober old J. S. Bach before him (especially after his solo trip to Paris) turned out some rapid Gigues after he had viewed some French and Spanish dancing. Even before Bach—have you played Rameau's rhythmic numbers?

Couperin, dating 1668-1733, delighted in cross-rhythms. As to changing-rhythms, he composed a sixteen-bar piece where he wanted to rhythmically portray the variableness of a coquette, so in the short number he got his effect by making no less than six changes of time-signature! Jazz focuses on materialistic rather than idealistic rhythm. This accounts for its exceedingly strong autonomic influence, feet, head, and body responding almost automatically.

Next Tuesday: Can One Teach Oneself Piano?

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Youth Round Table

Meets Every Tuesday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Victoria, Australia

Dear Chairman, and all Fellow Round Tablers:

I would very much like to take my place at our large Round Table extending far and wide over numerous countries. What a good idea is the forming of friendships between different countries, states and people. If anyone would care to write to me I would be pleased to hear from any part of the globe. I have many and varied interests and would like to take an interest in the hobbies, work and interests of others.

Correspondence expresses itself to me as being an expression of sharing with others. We have such a lot to share and by making friends we can share with them our ideas, news, views, and hobbies, and in return they can do their bit by sharing with their friends. I've no doubt, but am quite sure that in this way we shall broaden our outlook, learn many fresh things, and altogether let it be a very friendly education.

I would like most of all to thank The Christian Science Monitor and say what a good opportunity your Round Table meetings give to all to make friends and share with others.

In closing I would like to extend to you and all fellow Round Tablers, sincerest greetings to U. S. A. from Australia.

(Miss) M. J. P.

* * *

Nebraska

Dear Chairman:

The good letters of the Round Table with your comments is one of the features I anticipate each week. Of course, there are many other features. One of these days I almost expect Annie and Lupe to step right out of the Editorial Page; and the next time I am in Washington I shall probably be inquiring for Mr. Maploony. (He is a favorite of mine and my grandfather's.)

I like ever so many of the contributors. I try to guess the author from his style and choice of topic. When I am right, I feel as a musician must feel when he tunes in late on a symphony and recognizes either the composition or its composer.

This letter wasn't meant to be a eulogy of The Christian Science Monitor and its scribes, but I am enjoying it at this particular time when there are so many conflicting opinions filling the air and the front pages. A well authenticated statement from it repeated at the right time can be as oil on troubled waters and can quiet heated arguments. Intelligent discussion adds zest to living and the best informed can best contribute.

(Miss) A. S.

Nazi Emphasis on the Physical, Results in Lack of Teachers

Youth Turns Away in Distaste From Intellectual Service; Leaders Point Out Resulting Crisis

By Otto Zausmer

Economist and Lecturer on European Affairs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In his Reichstag speech of January 30, 1939, Adolf Hitler told the assembled functionaries of the State on his sixth anniversary of the Nazi party's coming to power: "The intellectuals are the useless waste products of the nation."

This corresponds with the well-known statement of Hans Johst, most influential poet of the Nazi party, who years ago declared: "If I hear the word 'culture,' I pull the trigger of my gun." Dr. Scheel, the leader of the student movement in Germany, remarked in a speech at the University of Hamburg: "Scholarship has not yet become National Socialist, and if the Universities should fail, our youth will study at the castles of the German Knights."

The speakers may have found roaring applause with their audience, but the results of such a philosophy had the same appalling effects as in Russia. As long as two years ago Baldur von Schirach, leader of the German Youth Movement, to which every German boy and girl must belong, said to the leaders of his organization: "Has any model pupil ever accomplished anything in his life? A boy who has received all marks as a Primus omnium in class, has usually received the worst classification as soon as he entered a career of his own. Other nations have so-called unrestricted freedom of speech and criticism and from time to time intellectuals with eye-glasses and atrophy of the muscles point out that we Germans should be like them."

But in the same speech Baldur von Schirach had to admit: "Neither must we ignore the fact that there is such a lack of students in our teachers' academies that it will be impossible to find teachers qualified for systematic teaching. It would not make sense to try and find out what caused this trend of affairs. We may say generally that an important reason for it is that the youth dislikes the profession itself and that the vocation of a teacher has become extremely unpopular. . . ."

The influential Nazi leader obviously did not realize that the first part of his speech has much to do with the second half. Ridiculing intellectuals and intellect, and praising muscles, must necessarily lead youth to believe that muscles can replace intellect, and must also make studying as well as teaching extremely unpopular.

Hear again Dr. Scheel, the above quoted student leader: "The rising generation at the universities is entirely failing to come up to expectations. Already three times as many engineers are dying as are being turned out by the universities. If this situation does not change soon, it will mean the end of the universities and industry, and the official authorities will simply have to train their future specialists themselves."

The German press, too, joined the chorus of complaints. One of the more liberal newspapers in today's Germany, the Koelnische Zeitung, remarked: "The professional college stands and falls by the number of teachers it will have at its disposal. The number of youngsters studying for this profession is so small that we cannot expect in the near future to see the already catastrophic shortage of teachers remedied."

More Specific

The Schwarze Korps, weekly of the SS-Elite Guard and owned by Heinrich Himmler, Minister of the Secret Police, was a little more specific: "It is a well-known fact," the paper said in an article covering a whole page, "that the teacher training schools do not know any more where they could find qualified and enough students that would want to become teachers in elementary schools. The number of students hardly fills half the needs. . . . It has become utterly impossible to select capable ones. . . . If two or three years ago the lack of teachers was a matter of concern, today it has become an extremely dangerous fact. It has even reached the point where it has become a problem of existence for the German youth and therefore for the German nation. . . . One can but state that the lack of teachers will soon endanger our scientific and cultural work." Slightly over a year ago, Prussia alone had a shortage of 3,000 teachers.

But the shortage of teachers, caused mainly by the unpopularity of studying and teaching, is only one aspect of the problem. German young people have also been taught for seven years that physical force is better than spiritual and moral strength. They have also been told by their leaders that one must utterly despise the "fellows with eye-glasses and atrophy of the muscles" and they actually have no time for studying because every minute is occupied with compulsory military drill, party work and exercises. This holds good for children from 10 years of age upwards and for war as well as peace time

Little wonder if the results are, as summarized by Rudolf Brinkemann, Secretary of State, in an address to the Chamber of Industry and Commerce, in Dresden: "In former times we were ahead of other nations in new inventions, technical improvements and in the quality of our products. Where are we today? I quote to you an opinion given to me recently by the directors of Siemens: 'The engineers who now come to us after graduation from various institutes of technology are at most fit to keep the existing machinery in working order. They are not capable, however, of devising anything new.' It seems to follow therefrom that, while physical fitness certainly is welcome, some little attention should also be given to developing intellectual power."

Called 'Dangerous Error'

Another leading German official, Professor Dr. Hans Reiter, President of the German Health Department, said in a speech before doctors in the Extension Courses of the Health Department: "Some people like to gibe at research and call it superfluous. They try to make fun of hard scientific work. But that is an inexcusable error and a very dangerous one too. . . ."

It thus appears that in these two supposedly so completely different countries, Germany and Russia, where the same totalitarian doctrine of force, brutality, selfishness, and materialism, has tried to discredit spiritual work, the result has been similar in both countries—bankruptcy of education and culture. Both revolutionary movements, Nazism and Bolshevism, that believed they could do without this "despised" culture, are now finding out to their great chagrin that intellectuals are by no means "the waste products of the nation." This gives us the consoling outlook into the future that at least nature, if nothing better, will force them to turn again some day to the very culture and research which they have ridiculed.

This article was printed in two parts. The first part appeared on Tuesday, January 28, 1941.

American College Girls Proving Reliable Campus Earners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

South Hadley, Mass.

When the American college girl today finds her funds are too limited, she earns her own money, and proves herself capable at self-help. This year Mount Holyoke College student earnings will total more than $43,000, Miss Helen Voorhees, vocational adviser and director of the appointment bureau, states.

Student work is assigned annually through the Self-Help Bureau under the direction of Miss Voorhees. This includes more than 400 different jobs which are assigned on the basis of need and previous record, if the student has done remunerative work before.

Residence in one of the three co-operative houses is eagerly sought after. The 70 students in these halls receive a reduction of $200 a year from their board and room, and each gives an average of an hour a day to the housework.

In the other residence halls, 108 student waitresses receive a reduction of $125 during the year for serving at lunch and dinner, with additional payment for breakfast serving, through a grant of the National Youth Administration. Over 100 campus "odd jobs," totaling about $4,000 in earnings, are filled annually, including work in administrative offices, the library, and the academic departments. The rate of pay for this work varies with experience and skill, ranging from 30c to 50c an hour.

Important campus sales concessions are assigned through the Self-Help Bureau, which bring students about $850 during the year. These range from selling shoes to secondhand furniture, and Miss Vorhees reports that in the past few years this type of work has been especially sought after.

Student journalists who have worked with the weekly Mount Holyoke News or the college Press Bureau have opportunity for paying work after an apprenticeship. The editor and the business manager of the News each receive $100 a year, and the managing editor and advertising manager $75. In the Press Bureau, special student correspondents receive in the aggregate over $400 annually.

The amount earned by students, both in these ways and through personally developed odd jobs, has remained substantially the same over the last 10 years, the largest change being the addition of National Youth Administration work, ranging annually between $10,000 and $12,000. The student earnings have a double significance. They not only supply needed financial assistance, but indicate the maturity of the undergraduates in rendering services worth thousands of dollars.

Early to rise may make them wise, but it also helps them earn college expenses. June Billhardt '42 of Somerville, N. J., and Eleanor Say '41 of Rockville, Conn., are two Mt. Holyoke College students who earn by collecting the early morning mail before breakfast.

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Today's Woman

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
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We Step Back Through History To Visit the Lincolns Of Springfield

By Jessie Wiley Volls

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As we left Chicago, Bill looked at his watch. "If I step on it, I think we can make Springfield before five o'clock. Didn't you say the Lincoln home is open to the public until five?"

I nodded. The speedometer needle trembled and climbed steadily to 55. On smooth stretches, where the traffic was light, it nudged 60. Mile after mile of rich corn land, where pale green stalks were edging up through the rich black soil, swept by.

"What would he say if he could see us sailing over this hard-surfaced Illinois road at sixty miles an hour!" I marveled. "He used to go on horseback because a buggy couldn't get through in wet weather."

"He? Who?" Bill was watching the road signs, and had forgotten Abraham Lincoln for the moment. "Oh—Lincoln," he said "Lincoln wouldn't be surprised. He saw all this coming. Once he stood in Council Bluffs, Iowa, and said that the day would come when many roads would center there. He had vision. He knew we were capable of pulling out of our own mud."

Had I been quick-witted enough, I might have mentioned something about his also knowing that political dirt is stickier than any other kind. But I wasn't. And we were both quiet until we drew up in front of the roomy, white house with green shutters that stands at the corner of Eighth and Jackson Streets near the heart of Springfield, Illinois—the only home Abraham Lincoln ever owned.

Lincoln's Home

With the possible exception of Mount Vernon, no home of a great American moves one so deeply as Lincoln's home in Springfield. The moment you cross the threshold—beloved, half-forgotten stories about Lincoln come crowding back.

You realize how proud he must have been of this home. When first married, he and his wife boarded at the old Globe Tavern. (Board and room, four dollars a week!) Their son, Robert, was born there.

They moved when Illinois lay in the grip of winter—January, 1844. Bitter wind that rattled the flimsy windows of the old tavern whistled by this rugged house scarcely felt, for its frame is of oak, its woodwork is of walnut, its iron nails are hand-wrought.

When the Lincolns bought the house from the Rev. Charles Dresser, there was a mortgage on it for $900 that was not mentioned in the deed. When this was called to Lincoln's attention he replied that he reckoned he could trust the preacher that married him.

His Part in Community

And so with a deep abiding trust in his fellow men, and an explicit faith in the future growth of his country, Abraham Lincoln settled down to become Springfield's leading citizen. In the years to come, Springfield was to see him realize his greatest ambition. The Presidency of the United States? Not exactly. It was much broader than that. He voiced it in the first political address he ever wrote. "Every man is said to have his peculiar ambition. Whether it be true or not, I can say for one that I have no other so great as that of being truly esteemed by my fellow men by rendering myself worthy of their esteem." The realization of that ambition did not come in a month or a year but in a lifetime of service.

The Lincolns started out just as millions of young American couples are starting today—high in hopes and short in cash.

They kept a cow. Abraham tethered her out during the day, and milked night and morning. They had a wood cook stove whose voracious maw might have discouraged anyone other than an experienced rail-splitter. Babies kept coming until there were four in the house on Eighth Street. And always with the Lincolns it was "another fine boy." One son passed on a short time before his fourth birthday.

Mary, just as American wives do today, always sent posthaste for her husband, were the crisis great or small. Among the letters written by Lincoln is one which says: "Since I began this letter a messenger came to tell me that Bob is lost, but by the time I reached the house his mother had found him and had whipped him, and by now, very likely, he has run away again."

There were times when Lincoln took his turn at tending his small sons, too. On one occasion a neighbor passed to hear Tad and Willie shrieking furiously. He inquired as to what the trouble was. Mr. Lincoln replied: "Just what's the matter with the whole world. I've got three walnuts and each wants two."

Twenty Years a Lawyer

For nearly twenty years before he became President, Lincoln "rode the circuit"—going from county seat to county seat as their courts convened, picking up cases wherever he could. For he had debts to pay, his parents to help, and his family to support. But out of those years came something far more precious than fees—friends. Friends who worked tirelessly for his election when he sorely needed their support.

And so his little family became quite accustomed to bidding him good-bye and watching him ride away with a gray shawl over his stooped shoulders, his familiar stove-pipe hat—full of notes about his cases!—set firmly upon his head.

How good the lights of his own home must have looked after a long stretch on the circuit. And how good the sound of childish voices, shrill with the excitement of his homecoming, must have sounded to him. No doubt he had trouble keeping his little sons out of range of his horse's heels until he could dismount.

Mary and the boys lived quietly while Lincoln was away, but when he was home they entertained and were entertained. In 1856 Mary wrote to her half-sister that they had given a "handsome entertainment." Five hundred guests were invited, but "an unlucky rain" kept two hundred from showing up. Mrs. Lincoln admitted that she was "recovering from a slight fatigue." To see the two north rooms of the Springfield home that were always thrown open for parties is to wonder what the Lincolns would have done with the extra two hundred had they arrived!

Normal Family Life

Yes, normal family life went on in the home in Springfield although Lincoln was fully aware, and deeply troubled, about the dark cloud rolling closer year by year. In June, 1858, he made his famous "house-divided" speech, and all who read it recognized its truth.

Glancing over a list of the political disappointments Abraham Lincoln had before he was chosen President makes one fully understand his looking quizzically at the pre-election gifts that were pouring in and remarking, "Well, Wife, if nothing else comes out of this scrape, we're going to have some new clothes."

His political disappointments began as early as 1832 when he was defeated as a candidate for the Legislature. In 1840 he was defeated for Whig elector. In 1843 he was defeated for Congress. 1844 found him again defeated for elector. In 1846 came the one victory; he was elected to Congress. In 1852—he was again defeated as a candidate for Whig elector. He ran for the Senate in 1854, and met with defeat. He was defeated for the nomination of Vice-President in 1856. He was again a candidate for the Senate in 1858; but it was the same old story—defeat.

Only one who has suffered complete failure time and again can understand the quietness with which he took word of his nomination for the Presidency, and his remark, "I reckon there's a little woman down at our house that would like to hear this news." And home he went.

To wander through the old rooms is to visualize the life the family led after that stupendous news flashed over the wires. No sooner had Lincoln reached home than the neighbors commenced to pour in. They filled the house. They overflowed onto the lawn and sang campaign songs. They built enormous bonfires in the street. Nothing like this had ever happened in Springfield before. Chances were that such would never happen again. Make the most of it! Fire a cannon salute! From that moment, until they left for Washington, there was little sleep or rest for the people in the house on Eighth Street.

The campaign was a bitter one. The victory must have seemed like awakening from a nightmare. Again the Lincolns threw open their home. They stood for hours to receive the congratulations of old friends and curious newcomers.

We Owe Him Gratitude

It was almost five o'clock when we walked down the worn steps and out to our car to drive away. As we crossed the rich corn land of Illinois an increased sense of gratitude came to me. Because of the sacrifices one man was willing to make for his country, because he refused to bow to defeat, I am privileged to live in a country that is not a "house divided."

I rummaged through a pocket of the car and drew out a notebook. "I'd like to read you part of what Lincoln said in Philadelphia soon after he left Springfield."

Bill nodded; I read:

"I have often inquired of myself what great principle or idea it was that kept this confederacy so long together. It was not the mere matter of separation of the colonies from the motherland, but that sentiment in the Declaration of Independence which gave liberty not alone to the people of this country, but hope to all the world for all future time. If this country cannot be saved without giving up that principle, I would rather be assassinated on this spot than surrender it."

"'Hope to all the world.' Say, Bill, do you think we still have that kind of courage—the kind that will never surrender the principles of freedom?" I asked.

Bill replied: "Why, there are millions of us American couples who are a lot like the Lincolns of Springfield. Home owners, hard workers, good neighbors. And if the time comes when we need another Lincoln, we'll find him. And we'll back him to the last American man and woman."

I felt comforted.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Jean Appleton

For years, Abraham Lincoln—while residing in Springfield, Illinois, with his wife and little boys—"rode circuit," riding away from home in sun, rain, snow, his old gray shawl over his stooped shoulders, his familiar stovepipe hat, full of notes about his cases, set firmly upon his head. How good the lights of his own home must have looked after a long stretch on the circuit.

She and Her Daughters Earn A Living by Mending Dolls

New Work Horizons for Women—1

By June Harrison Mayer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One day when I was sitting on a bench at a downtown bus corner, a little girl, accompanied by her mother, came and sat beside me. In her hand was a doll, so freshly painted and curled that I said unhesitatingly, "Why, your doll must have just been to the beauty shop."

"She's been to the Doll Hospital," replied the child, with pardonable pride, and then I remembered observing a sign, "Fine Art of Repairing Antique Dolls," in a window near by. From that moment I, too, became a patron of the Doll Hospital, for my six-year-old niece combed the locks of her assorted brood with such lovingly frequent vigor that wig renewals were a necessity. And while stopping in to secure blonde braids for Suzette and to have Snow White's raven tresses curled in the latest movie fashion, I met Anne Williams and her three teen-age daughters.

Apprenticed Herself

When Mrs. Williams' husband passed on several years ago, leaving her without income and with a family to rear, she groped around for an occupation which would employ her artistic talents and still enable her to be near her girls. A friend, who was familiar with this line of business, suggested that she apprentice herself to a certain Los Angeles Doll Hospital, learn all that they could teach her, and then open a hospital of her own. In accordance with this suggestion, Mrs. Williams arranged to spend seven months under a Pole who had himself worked in Germany in the toy industry for 46 years, prior to coming to the United States.

Before that year's end she had bought the Doll's Hospital which had been established in Long Beach, California, 20 years before. Here, with her three daughters as helpers, she re-dresses, re-wigs, repairs, and repaints hundreds of dolls yearly, and sells many more. Fortunately for her, the oldest daughter, Dorothy, likes to sew; the middle one, Betty, to paint; and the youngest, Jean, to repair.

Dorothy showed me around the shop. Blonde peasant's braids, she confessed, and dark curls have an undying popularity. Human hair for wigs is scarce nowadays, because most of it comes from Europe where it is purchased from the owner's head and paid for by the pound. The coarse black hair we see on many dolls is Oriental, she informed me. Character dolls are in vogue today—the Sonja Henie skaters, miniature Judy Garlands and Deanna Durbins, and the de-luxe wardrobe creatures—but Aunt Jemimas and Aunt Dinahs are steady favorites.

"But youngsters aren't the only buyers of dolls," she added. "Older people, too, have collections. Why, heaps of times women walk in and then apologize to us, but admit they still love dolls."

Expert Workmanship

Dorothy led me into her mother's workshop, where her mother was renewing the face of a bisque doll. We watched her fill in the cracks, sandpaper the whole surface and then spray it with a flesh color paint. When this had dried, she painted on the features by hand. But while it was drying she chatted with us, pointing out a hobby horse which she had just rejuvenated. On the table, ready to have her joints re-wired, was a 50-year-old doll (most jointed dolls are at least 30 years old), which its owner was having re-dressed as a bedroom ornament.

I asked Mrs. Williams if little girls today were any different from their mothers. "In only one way," she said. "They put fingernail polish on their dolls. Polish remover takes off all paint and then their doll's hands must be restored."

Dolls, of course, are standard gifts throughout the year, and most girls are fond of dolls until they are 12. During the slack summer season Mrs. Williams and her daughters busy themselves making Scarlett O'Hara hoopskirts, doll furniture, wardrobes of various sizes, and, most difficult, wigs. The shop is a decided success in its original aim—to bring the family an income from a business which holds them together.

First of 12 Tuesday and Friday Articles

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Why Not Make Your Own Fancy Papers?

By Ethel M. Eaton

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Do you sometimes find yourself in need of a distinctive paper—one that cannot be bought in the shops—for a lamp shade perhaps, or for covering a bandbox, waste basket or scrapbook, or for gift wrapping? Well, here is good news: you can have it easily by making it yourself! No, you don't have to be an artist! Here is the way to make it, as worked out by Louise McAuliffe of Newton, Massachusetts.

Procure from your grocer some sheets of brown wrapping paper, or you can buy a craft paper by the quire at art supply stores. The latter comes 24in. x 36in. in size. Cut these sheets to measure 18in. x 24in., which is a convenient size for most uses as well as for working purposes. You will also need a box of poster colors, containing blue, red, yellow, green, white, and black; six cheap half-inch brushes; and a 1½in. paint brush. A package of Elastic Starch and two sponges, one large and one small, complete your working equipment. First, prepare boiled starch by the directions on the package and let it become quite cold. Also provide yourself with a bowl of clear, cold water. Now you are ready for the decorating process.

Cover Surface Carefully

Lay your sheet of paper on a smooth, flat surface. With the smaller sponge, squeezed out of cold water, go over it carefully, covering every bit of it. Turn the paper and repeat. Don't allow any excess water to stand on the surface. Now with the large brush cover **one side only** with the starch. This is done to give body.

The next step is to decide what colors you want to use. Suppose we start with a black and green combination—a very smart one, by the way. Stir your black paint thoroughly (little stirring sticks are included with the colors), and with one of the small brushes cover the entire starched surface of the paper not too thickly. Work fairly fast, since the paper must not be allowed to dry. Now with the green paint make spots about the size of a 25-cent piece at intervals over the black surface—not too close together.

This done, fold the paper from one corner toward the middle, press down and rub firmly with the hand. Do this with each corner of the sheet in turn and as many times as you like, or until the desired result is obtained. In this way the green "blobs" should be sufficiently blended and blurred; but in case they still stand out too much, wring your small sponge out of clear water and press them lightly. This paper will also show, when it is finished, what look like flecks of gold paint but what is really the original color of the paper showing through. Instead of green, you can use either red or blue in the same way, and the result will be astonishingly good-looking.

For a Dainty Paper

For a dainty paper, use green and yellow in alternate stripes about two inches wide. (Of course you understand that the starch and water baths always precede the application of color.) Fold and press down firmly as before. Now you are ready for another step. From stiff cardboard cut a "comb," that is, make a toothed edge, with the "teeth" square and far apart (they don't have to be too even either). The "comb" should be about three inches long. After the colors are sufficiently blended, take your "comb" and make scrolls up and down the entire surface. The Spencerian capital letter "S" is effective; or you can follow the direction of a wave as it breaks and forms again. In short, you can do most anything and obtain an interesting surface.

For still another effect, instead of folding the paper after the color has been applied, wring your large sponge out of clear water and press lightly over the entire surface. As you work, new ideas as to color combinations and surface effects will occur to you. Incidentally, a plaid paper is easily made with the use of the "comb."

After you have applied the paint, spread the sheets on a flat surface to dry. When quite dry, they will be ready for the final step—the glazing. For this you will need three 10-cent sticks of Dennison's transparent sealing wax. Crush these into small bits and put into one-half pint of pure grain alcohol. Let stand four or five days, shaking well each day. This solution should be applied evenly over the entire surface; and you will find an ordinary atomizer excellent for the purpose. The glaze will dry quickly and give your papers a soft, smooth, professional look. When used for covering boxes, etc., a thin coat of shellac applied to the finished object is desirable.

Cherries Play Stellar Role for February Desserts

When it comes to desserts, have you ever realized what a gold mine of menu assistance there is in that can of red pitted cherries that rests on your pantry shelf? While many homemakers limit their use of this popular fruit to that favorite dessert—Cherry Pie—there are truly scores of recipes wherein cherries may play a stellar role.

Refrigerator desserts, salads, cakes, fritters, dumplings, cobblers, muffins, gelatin desserts, and puddings are but a few of the many delightful recipes whose color, appearance and taste are greatly enhanced by the addition of cherries, whose tart sweetness provides a pleasing contrast to other foods.

Since the fresh cherry season is such a short one, homemakers can be thankful that commercial canners today are able to prepare and can cherries to such perfection that they almost equal the fresh fruit in taste, flavor, and appearance.

In case you've never seen red sour cherries canned on a commercial scale, here briefly is how it's done. As soon as the fruit enters the plant it is immersed in ice water. This sudden chill hardens the flesh and makes the cherries easier to handle, decreasing the danger of mashing the fruit.

From the chilled bath the cherries pass along a white rubber belt where women inspect the fruit and pick out any imperfect cherries. From the belt the fruit enters the pitting machine, which is a large rotating drum with sockets or depressions into which the cherries fall and are met by rows of bronze needles which enter the depressions and push the pits out. The pits are collected in one section and the fruit passes off onto another belt. Again women inspect the fruit as it rolls along the belt and pick out any pits which may have hung onto the fruit.

The luscious ripe fruit is then placed in enamel-lined cans covered with water, hot syrup or cherry juice as the case may be, sealed and processed the specified length of time. When cherries were first canned, most of them were packed in water for use as pie cherries, but today the desire of housewives to have this splendid fruit for other purposes finds them available in syrup. Cherries which are prepared in the syrup have a brighter color, as the sugar tends to hold the color better.

Since this is the month that we observe George Washington's birthday, and, of course, recall the cherry tree episode, it is a logical time to take stock of your file of cherry favorites.

Frozen Cherry Torte

1 No. 2 can sour pitted cherries
3 egg yolks
½ cup sugar
3 egg whites, beaten stiff with
2 tablespoons sugar
2 tablespoons lemon juice
1 cup whipping cream
⅔ cup rolled graham cracker or Vanilla wafer crumbs

Strain juice from cherries. Combine juice, sugar, and slightly beaten egg yolks in top of double boiler. Cook until slightly thickened. Remove from fire and add cherries and lemon juice. Cool until thick, but not firm, then fold in egg whites and whipped cream. Turn into greased refrigerator tray that has been well coated with the crumbs. Reserve enough crumbs to cover mixture with thin layer. Freeze until firm. Serves 6-8.

You'll marvel at the way canned cherries contribute their alluring color and incomparable flavor to this Cherry Bavarian Cream:

Cherry Bavarian Cream

1 tablespoon gelatin
¼ cup cold water
2 cups (No. 2 can) sour cherries
½ to ⅔ cup sugar
1 tablespoon lemon juice
¼ teaspoon salt
1 cup whipping cream

Soak the gelatin in the cold water for a few minutes. Liquefy the softened gelatin over boling water; add some of the cherry juice and stir until dissolved. Then combine the rest of the cherries and juice and the gelatin. Add sugar, lemon juice, and salt, and stir until dissolved. Chill the mixture and when beginning to thicken, fold in the cream which has been whipped. Rinse a large mold or individual molds, as preferred, in cold water and fill with the cream mixture. Set in a cold place. To serve, unmold on a large plate and garnish with whipped cream. After combining the gelatin base with the whipped cream, the mixture may be placed directly in the serving dishes, chilled and served. Serves 6.

Pirates

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Two black kittens, with white mittens, sitting very still,
Blinking in the sunlight on a cushioned window sill;
Fur as sleek as sealskin, sitting close together
Wond'ring what on earth to do when—in drifts a feather.
Two pairs of eyes are focused, two graceful bodies leap,
Coaxing, threatening, patting. A strategic retreat!
Fiercely bewhiskered pirates, they stalk their fluffy prey
With stiffly arching bodies. Can this be merely play?
One hides behind the curtain, sharpened claws extended;
A pounce, another round; three fluent forms are blended.
Then suddenly it's over. A vanquished feather lies
Broken and torn, two pairs of wide and wondering eyes
Look on the desolation with gaze too innocent,
Two softly waving tails hymning a deep content.

Two black kittens, with white mittens, golden-amber eyes
Blinking in the sunlight. Pirates in disguise!

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The Home Forum

The Light Touch

A FORECASTER of literary styles might mention the recrudescence of the light touch. Not that it ever is wholly demoded, but for a little while it was less conspicuously a characteristic of best-sellers, and now seems to be returning.

Anyone who has given attention to the prevailing tone of the fiction most in demand at various times during the last twenty-five years must have noticed that the tone has changed, back and forth, at irregular intervals. When the first world war opened everybody was reading novels that were drenched in homely sentiment, or, if they were historical, they wore dress uniforms. It was by no means heavy reading, but it was written seriously and without irony. Even through the years of the war, sweetness and the dress swords and powdered wigs of historical romance continued to be the mode.

* * *

Then, along in 1920, when we began looking around and taking stock of war and its aftermath, came such writers as Sinclair Lewis, Floyd Dell, Scott Fitzgerald, and John Dos Passos. They were much read. The publishers and the public said, "Be as serious in substance as you want to be, but don't dare to sound serious!" and many writers obeyed the order. Yet it was not entirely a matter of filling orders. There was something in the times that made the light touch instinctive.

Society novels turned into delirious accounts of the lost generation, or, after a few years, matured into the gentle irony of "The Late George Apley." Historical novelists no longer concentrated on the deeds of the great and the well-dressed, but reported the looks, language, and smells of a rabble in arms, and the lusty combats of Canal boatmen.

* * *

In the Depression Era the proletarian novel came to the forefront. It was not entirely a new departure, but new in its multiplicity and variety. No one can deny that there was reason for writers to become proletariat-conscious. They saw the plight of miners, factory-workers, share-croppers, and put it into words, often words of almost defiant humor. They wrote out of pity, anger, and disillusionment, but made ironic jest of it in order that the public might be tempted to read.

The public did read.

Non-fiction writers followed the prevailing fashion. They debunked, jazzed, and popularized, until a history of philosophy became as easy reading as a novel, and the acquiring of information turned into an hilarious entertainment. Art and history, mathematics and anthropology, the life of the country lawyer, editor, minister, or storekeeper, and the characteristics of one's own father or grandmother were described with jocularity and whimsy, and sometimes with an understanding of life's seeming paradoxes, an understanding which is the basis of irony. Often serious enough in purpose, the writing itself was not allowed to be serious. Authors felt that they had to be light or nothing.

Occasionally there was evidence that a writer had overstrained his natural gifts in the effort to be entertaining. There is nothing heavier than labored liveliness. Volumes have been written on the technique of humor, with concrete advice about how to be amusing, the value of understatement and the equally high value of exaggeration, the delicate use and misuse of words, and how to manage an epigram once in every ten lines.

No one, as far as I know, has called attention to Sir Anthony Aguecheek's rueful discovery in "Twelfth Night": "I am a great eater of beef and I believe that does harm to my wit." Perhaps aspirants to the light touch ought to cut their meat ration.

* * *

By 1939 we became aware that another change had been for some years slowly creeping up on us. Writers were concerned about things and did not disguise their feelings. They were not only terribly in earnest but they were not taking the trouble to be amusing about it, and we who had become habituated to quips and cranks missed something. We had to brace ourselves a bit to meet the social indignation of a Steinbeck and the enormous, self-centered seriousness of a Thomas Wolfe. Non-fiction, also, took a serious turn. Books of information about world affairs were in demand and had no need to be done with a light touch in order to be read.

This swing of the pendulum has been short; no more, perhaps, than a mere joggling. Now that the best-sellers of 1940 can be seen in perspective, they show that a reverse motion has been begun. Some of the novels were written with a smooth and deliberate understatement that whetted the wits of the reader, others with a real and refreshing gaiety. That is to say, while London was being bombed, we have been reading "Mrs. Miniver." The swing has been slow and hesitant, but recognizable.

The reason is, I believe, that when matters are great and weighty, we take pride in treating them as if they were small. When we are a little farther from war's havoc we may profit by a realistic account of it. Again, when we are still farther from it, in some peaceful future, writers may look back at it and write about it with a deeper comprehension and the compassionate sense of contrasts which is irony in its best form. Right now we choose a little snapping of the fingers.

* * *

It would not be well to be dogmatic about any of this. The pattern is not clear enough for that. Just when we have seemed most bewitched by the light touch we have rushed in droves to buy "Gone With the Wind," which, though exciting, was not notable for feather strokes. Some persons may argue, also, that the list of best-sellers does not make a reliable yardstick, and that the books by which a decade will be remembered are not always its popular successes. They may be right, but we are talking not about fame, but about fashions. In any case, a literary truth is true only now and then, and here and there. That is the reason why the study of literature, especially of its technique, bores persons who believe that two and two never did and never can make anything but four.

This much seems defensible: that distinguished fiction since Fielding's time has been written in the ironic vein. Thackeray, Jane Austen, Meredith, Galsworthy had the gift in differing forms. Edith Wharton, who once spoke of Henry James's "silver-footed ironies," was herself capable of others in kind.

* * *

I am inclined to think that the light touch, when it is genuine and not used simply for its market value, is something plus. It is something added to sound character-drawing and plot-building, to vitality, significance, and beauty. It means that the writer has thoroughly digested his material, has absorbed it into his system, can deal freely with it, and is sure of himself. The light touch is his *panache*, the plume in his hat, the tuft on his cap, the rose stuck in the muzzle of his rifle. We love it. By no means is it synonymous with what is called "light reading," though it makes reading light. It is too gossamery a thing to be resolved into its elements or diagrammed, yet its appearance and disappearance—what might be called its frequency—tempt speculation.

We certainly need laughter. Not the crackling of thorns, though even that sometimes performs a service; but better still, grace, deftness, suavity, buoyancy, *élan*. Farce or high comedy, it has many forms—could it be called a gallant salute to the times?

WINIFRED KING RUGG

Lunar Ring

Cold, globed, remote, and misted as a dream
And high above the chilly breathless night,
The moon's mercurial cloudy silver web
Has caught three stars within its diadem of light.

Pale frost-rimed limb, translucent frozen pond,
But spectrally reflect this veiled blue-silver glow;
The oak in utter stillness holds its crisp dry leaves,
And in the air there is a smell of snow.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL

"What I say unto you I say unto all, WATCH."
JESUS

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CS-1

By Courtesy of the Brooklyn (New York) Museum to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"EVERY SATURDAY": *A Painting by Arthur B. Davies*

STUDENTS OF American Art consider this canvas one of the best painted by the American artist, Arthur B. Davies (1862-1928). It is a work executed early in his career. While, in some respects, the substance of his pictures altered with the years, there persists throughout his work a gentle, meditative quality. Davies' pictures are detached; they represent a world apart, free of care and boisterousness.

While this painter was actively interested in the promotion of modern ideas in the United States, he continued to paint with a sort of lyrical classicism. More than any other of the rebels did he work on the now historical Armory Show of 1913 which initiated Americans into the bewildering vagaries of the modern isms in art. Davies was also a member of that audacious group, "The Eight," organized for the purpose of tilting with the academicians. For their realism they were dubbed "The Ashcan School." By no stretch of the imagination can the Arcadian idylls of Davies be thus labeled. He was with this group in spirit, in the will to promote freer expression and to combat timeworn traditions. He chose to paint, however, in a manner that was personal, expressive of his visionary imagination. While his colleagues proceeded to portray the world with unrelenting fidelity to fact, Davies became more inward, more tenuous, more dream-like.

Davies was no evader of fact; he studied and analyzed styles differing greatly from his own. He had a wholesome, liberal outlook which we find among our abler American painters whose independence and honesty have often lost them immediate gains.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Old Lace

Halfway out of winter,
Halfway into dust,
Here's what the year deserted
Here in the snow field, just
This old Queen Anne's lace, powdered
Like a wig of snow
That sunlight shall devour
Before more hours go.
Here in the cold recesses
In between the wind
Only the root possesses
What life was in the stem.
But the empty seed shuck
Is stuck above the snow,
And spring shall bear it under
When slender new ones grow.

ELIZABETH JANE ASTLEY

God's Gracious Gifts

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE MAY ASK, What can be done to bring cheer to anxious hearts? How can we be happy and bring happiness to others in the face of what seems to be going on in a war-torn world?

When we consider the life and works of Christ Jesus and the sacred gift of his example to humanity, we may remember that the joy of all who turn understandingly to God and His Christ is real. In spite of oppression, turbulence, and wrong, we can know and prove that spiritual power is ever unfolding, and we can express gratitude for God's gracious gifts, which are always at hand.

Christ Jesus' perfect example of living and healing was largely rejected, and that part of his teaching which was accepted was gradually so perverted and overlaid with materialism that the healing power was lost. However, enough of gratitude and righteous desire remained to bring to us, in 1866, the revelation of God's power to heal and save, in the discovery of Christian Science by Mary Baker Eddy. That it is the same power which was exercised by Christ Jesus has been proved in the healing of difficulties of every sort, in the cure of disease, poverty, and failure, in the regeneration of character, and in protection in dire situations of war and danger.

God's great gift of Christian Science, the Comforter which Christ Jesus promised should come, is to be used practically in every detail of daily living. Thousands of men and women are testifying to healings of every nature through its tender and beneficent power. The study of the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy, which unlocks the spiritual meaning of the Bible, has healed many serious diseases and troubles of all kinds. In fact, the last chapter in this book, entitled "Fruitage," is a collection of letters from many who have been healed in this way. Is not this a gift worthy of the attention and deep gratitude of the world?

During the World War, when the epidemic of influenza was raging, a young soldier found himself manifesting the symptoms of this illness. He had with him a Bible and a copy of Science and Health, and he passed the night in reading these two books and pondering the truths he read. In the morning he was perfectly healed and remained well.

A mother, with two sons who served all through this same war, turned trustingly to God, and clung steadfastly to the truths contained in the Scriptures and Mrs. Eddy's writings. She had great comfort herself, and both sons came through active service without injury.

Men and women stricken by sorrow and loss have been enabled, through the compassionate, regenerative ministry of Christian Science, to realize renewed vigor, activity, and joy, and to help others in need. In spite of the evidences of the senses, the truth remains that God and man are inseparable, since man is the reflection of God, who is defined by Mrs. Eddy (Science and Health, p. 465) as "incorporeal, divine, supreme, infinite Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life, Truth, Love." The understanding of this fact of being empowers students of divine Science to follow the example of Christ Jesus, who said (John 15:5, 7): "I am the vine, ye are the branches: He that abideth in me, and I in him, the same bringeth forth much fruit: for without me ye can do nothing. . . . If ye abide in me, and my words abide in you, ye shall ask what ye will, and it shall be done unto you."

We can rejoice that we do not have to be overwhelmed by doubt, despair, and failure, which appear to be in evidence. Through the right understanding of God and man one can manifest the qualities of courage, steadfastness, persistence, and unselfed love—all gifts which reflect Him. We can give grateful, spontaneous allegiance to God, the one infinite presence and power. We can acknowledge the contributions of the prophets and seers in every age to the recognition of good, and we need not allow the apparent confusion of the period to blind us to the clear evidence of the omnipresence of good. Our privilege, now and always, is to accept God's gracious gifts and share our understanding of these gifts with others. We cannot afford to indulge in the weakening effects of believing in a power opposed to God or to entertain doubtful thinking, which leads only to anxiety, wasted time and effort. Now is the time to express those qualities which reflect God, and which, despite their ineffable tenderness, are invincible. What can exceed the joy of knowing that God's gifts are universal and belong to all? As a hymn beautifully puts it (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 342):

"All perfect gifts are from above,
And all our blessings show
The amplitude of God's dear love
Which every heart may know."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Consummation

Yesterday, a gull could fly
White as milk against the sky,
And a man would stop to see,
Wondering at its purity.
A sunlit cloud, an evening star,
These things were shining, and still are;
Spindrift on a winter shore,
Marble boughs of sycamore—
These, lovely, are yet less than white,
Since snow fell on the world last night.

BARBARA OVERTON

Les Dons de la Grâce divine

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

ON ENTEND parfois dire: Que pouvons-nous faire pour réconforter ceux dont le cœur est inquiet? Comment pouvons-nous être heureux, apporter à d'autres le bonheur, tandis que le monde semble livré aux tourments de la guerre?

Considérons la vie et les œuvres du Christ Jésus, le don sacré de son exemple, légué au genre humain; souvenons-nous alors qu'elle est réelle la joie de tous ceux qui, avec compréhension, se tournent vers Dieu et Son Christ. Malgré l'oppression, les troubles, l'injustice, nous pouvons savoir et prouver que la puissance spirituelle se déroule à jamais; nous pouvons en outre exprimer notre reconnaissance pour les beaux dons de Dieu, qui sont toujours à notre portée.

Le parfait exemple de vie et de guérison que donna Jésus le Christ fut en partie rejeté; ceux de ses enseignements qu'on adopta subirent une altération graduelle, furent voilés par le matérialisme, et il en résulta la perte du pouvoir guérisseur. Cependant, il restait encore assez de gratitude et d'aspirations sincères pour que le monde reçoive, en 1866, la révélation du pouvoir de Dieu qui guérit et sauve: telle fut la découverte de la Science Chrétienne par Mary Baker Eddy. Ce pouvoir est précisément celui qu'utilisait Jésus le Christ, puisque aujourd'hui comme autrefois il permet de résoudre des difficultés de tous genres, il guérit la maladie, la pauvreté, l'insuccès, il réforme le caractère, il nous protège dans les situations les plus critiques, en temps de guerre ou de danger.

La Science Chrétienne, ce grand don de Dieu, ce Consolateur annoncé d'avance par le Christ Jésus, doit trouver son application dans tous les détails de la vie journalière. Son pouvoir tendre et bienfaisant accomplit toutes sortes de guérisons, comme l'attestent des milliers de personnes. *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, par Mrs. Eddy, est le livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, qui fait connaître le sens spirituel des Écritures; dans une foule de cas, son étude a guéri des maladies sérieuses et des maux de tous genres. En fait, le dernier chapitre, intitulé "Fruits de la Science Chrétienne," reproduit une longue série de lettres dont les auteurs ont trouvé la guérison en lisant *Science et Santé*. N'est-ce pas là un don qui mérite l'attention du monde et sa profonde gratitude?

Pendant la Guerre mondiale, au moment où l'épidémie de grippe faisait rage, un jeune soldat ressentit les symptômes de cette maladie. Il avait sa Bible et un exemplaire de *Science et Santé;* il passa la nuit à lire ces deux livres en méditant les vérités qu'il y trouvait. Au matin il était parfaitement guéri, et sa santé resta bonne.

Une mère avait ses deux fils aux armées, de 1914 à 1918; elle mit toute sa confiance en Dieu, elle s'attacha fermement aux vérités contenues dans les Écritures et dans les ouvrages de Mrs. Eddy. Elle y trouva un grand réconfort et ses deux fils sortirent indemnes de la guerre.

Grâce à la Science Chrétienne, à son ministère compatissant et régénérateur, bien des personnes éprouvées par l'affliction ou les pertes ont pu réaliser une vigueur nouvelle, retrouver l'activité, la joie, et venir en aide à leur prochain. Malgré le témoignage des sens, cette vérité demeure: Dieu et l'homme sont inséparables, car l'homme reflète Dieu, c'est-à-dire, selon la définition de Mrs. Eddy (*Science et Santé*, p. 465), "l'Entendement, l'Esprit, l'Ame, le Principe, la Vie, la Vérité, l'Amour, incorporels, divins, suprêmes, infinis." S'ils comprennent ce fait de l'être, ceux qui étudient la Science divine peuvent suivre l'exemple de Jésus, qui disait (Jean 15:5, 7): "Je suis le cep, vous êtes les sarments. Celui qui demeure en moi, et en qui je demeure, porte beaucoup de fruits; car, hors de moi, vous ne pouvez rien faire... Si vous demeurez en moi et que mes paroles demeurent en vous, demandez tout ce que vous voudrez, et cela vous sera accordé."

Nous pouvons nous réjouir de ce que nous n'avons pas à nous laisser abattre par les doutes, le désespoir, les échecs apparents. Quiconque possède la juste compréhension de Dieu et de l'homme peut manifester les dons qui Le reflètent — les qualités telles que le courage, la fermeté, la persévérance, l'amour sans égoïsme. Nous pouvons rendre spontanément hommage à Dieu, l'unique présence et puissance infinie, et Le servir avec gratitude. Nous pouvons reconnaître tout ce qu'ont fait au cours des siècles les prophètes et les voyants, pour lesquels le bien était la réalité; et les troubles qui paraissent sévir à notre époque ne doivent pas nous aveugler sur l'omniprésence du bien, dont les signes sont manifestes. Maintenant comme toujours, il nous est loisible d'accepter les grâces que Dieu confère et de partager avec autrui notre compréhension de ces dons. Nous ne devons pas nous abandonner à la croyance débilitante qu'il existe un pouvoir contraire à Dieu; nous ne saurions nous permettre les pensées de doute, l'indécision qui n'aboutit qu'à l'anxiété, au gaspillage du temps et dés efforts. C'est aujourd'hui qu'il faut exprimer les qualités qui reflètent Dieu et que leur tendresse ineffable n'empêche pas d'être invincibles. Qu'est-ce qui peut surpasser la joie de savoir que les dons de Dieu sont universels, que tous y ont accès? Comme le dit un cantique très apprécié (*Hymnaire de la Science Chrétienne*, No 342):

"Les dons parfaits viennent d'en haut,
Et tous ces bienfaits prouvent
L'ampleur du tendre amour de Dieu
Que chacun peut connaître."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

A Happy Place Full of White Wings

OUTSIDE THE GATE was Little Village, containing the Shop and Coastguard Station, the Eel and Lobster, a few cottages and some houses belonging to rich folk who came in summer for the yachting. Big Village, where abode Uncle Hilary and the Church, was some little way inland and was reached by a narrow winding lane where sloes grew and hips and haws were scarlet in the autumn sunshine. Both villages were really the same place, Fairhaven, but they were as different as chalk from cheese, and very jealous of their own particular attractions. Big Village, lying in a small valley and sheltered from the wind, had whitewashed thatched cottages ringed about with pasture lands, haystacks and prosperous farms. It had several shops, a petrol pump and a graveyard, and thought a lot of itself in consequence. It had a parish room, too, and a hoarding with advertisements on it, and its gardens were packed full of all the flowers that grow.

Little Village was quite different. Its houses, like the house of Damerosehay, were built of solid gray stone that knew how to withstand the onslaught of the winter gales, and were roofed with gray slate patched with yellow lichen. Its gardens, unprotected by high walls like the garden of Damerosehay, had little in them except the feathered tamarisk trees with their foam of pale pink blossom, and fuchsia bushes strung over with swaying lanterns of red and purple. But what did Little Village want with gardens? It looked out upon the harbor, and to right and left of it, stretching away to the far silver curve of the sea, were the rainbow-colored marshes. . . .

In summer the harbor was always gay with color. The tamarisk trees grew right up to the wall and clumps of sea asters grew between the seats. The harbor itself and the creek that wound away through the marshes to the sea were dotted with fishing boats and yachts rocking at anchor, their hulls painted blue and green and their sails tightly folded to the slender masts, looking like white lily buds folded about a flower stem. Yet it was only in repose that the sails reminded one of flowers; when they blossomed from the masts and the yachts sped down the creek to the sea they were no longer flowers but wings, their every movement a gesture of utter joy. . . .

It was because it was so full of white wings that Fairhaven was such a happy place: wings of the yachts, of the seagulls, and of the swans who divided their time between the Abbey River, several miles to the eastward, and the blue lake in the marsh where the sea lavender grew. White wings are forever happy, symbols of escape and ascent, of peace and joy, and a spot of earth about which they beat is secure of its happiness.—From "The Bird in the Tree," by ELIZABETH GOUDGE. (New York: Coward-McCann).

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Eleven | Closing Stocks Pages 18-19 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1941

Skilled Help Shortage Held As 'Alarming'

Bay State officials urge immediate action for training centers for potential mechanics.

Now that machinery for defense orders is beginning to get out of the blue print stage and plants are moving toward production, the shortage of skilled mechanics in Massachusetts is reaching "alarming proportions," the State Employment Service announced today.

Simultaneously the first direct appeal for community training of skilled workers by Robert E. Marshall, Director of the State Division of Unemployment Compensation, which operates the employment service, was made today.

Mr. Marshall advised local communities to provide training centers for potential skilled mechanics and refresher courses for those whose skill had become rusty. He added: "Cities and towns already offering these training opportunities should increase their efforts, in order that this unprecedented demand for skilled workers may be met."

Besieged Daily

A. F. Gillespie, manager of the Boston office of the employment service, reported that his staff was "besieged daily with orders for skilled craftsmen for employers engaged in defense industries."

"Despite the most intensive efforts on the part of the Employment Service to find qualified workers," he said, "it is becoming increasingly difficult to supply employer demands."

A new stage in the defense program is now coming on, it is evidenced by this unusual pronouncement by the State Employment Service. The need of skilled workers is being felt more than in the past.

"Orders are turning into production," commented one of the best posted authorities today, "and many plants are ready to go."

The Unemployed

People who point to the millions of unemployed in the expectation that somehow the shortage of skills will be supplied by the jobless take a mistaken view, it is noted by observers. There is considerable feeling in the labor movement, for example, that the present needs of the defense program can be made up from the unemployed.

The bottom has been scraped looking for skilled workmen among the jobless of Massachusetts. The lists have been combed.

Unless the unemployed fit into the skilled occupations in which there are shortages, without requiring special training, the huge number of the unemployed cannot take care of the specialized demands of industry, outside of the turnover which always is to be found.

Women Top Police List in Somerville

A total of 70,178 persons, 20 years of age and over, have been registered during the annual police listing in Somerville, Police Chief Thomas Damery announced today. The total is 1,597 more than last year. The women outnumber the men aggregating 37,154.

Police reported fewer vacant apartments near the Somerville-Charlestown boundary, where it was said that many score of men employed on defense work in this section and the Boston navy yard at Charlestown had taken up residence.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR WARMER RAIN COLDER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COLDER WARMER FAIR RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and warmer tonight; Wednesday fair, not much change in temperature; gentle to moderate westerly winds tonight and Wednesday; lowest temperature tonight near 32 in the city, somewhat lower in suburbs west of the city.

Maine: Mostly cloudy, warmer except in extreme north portion tonight; Wednesday mostly cloudy, not much change in temperature.

Vermont and New Hampshire: Mostly cloudy and warmer tonight; Wednesday mostly cloudy, not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair and warmer tonight; Wednesday fair, no decided change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast—Eastport to Block Island—Moderate westerly winds becoming gentle variable Wednesday over north portion, moderate westerly tonight and Wednesday over south portion; weather fair in south, mostly cloudy in north portion.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	24	20	New York	25	24
Chicago	26	26	Norfolk	53	32
Denver	34	34	Philadelphia	19	18
Los Angeles	56	55	St. Louis	31	31
Miami	83	50	San Francisco	59	57
Minneapolis	11	11	Washington	25	28
New Orleans	46	44			

A—7:30 a. m., February 11.
B—Minimum previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 11:00 p. m.; height 9.7 feet.
Wednesday, 11:16 a. m.; height 10.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:39, tonight.

Bejeweling

Rose Design Necklace
Matching jewels for neck and hair with hair ornament of same pattern

Men Facing More Display Of Jewelry

Man's habitual conservatism in jewelry is breaking down under the pressure of the fashion trend, and the era of scarf pins, heavy watch chains, and big, ornate rings is returning, according to William D. McNeil of the Jewelry Industry Publicity Board, who addressed the Northeastern Regional Convention of the American National Retail Jewelers Association today at the Hotel Statler.

With the women headed for a "Gay Nineties" revival of lapel watches, hat-pins and frivolous jewelry, men, whether they like the idea or not, will keep pace with the demand of the times for more and bigger jewelry.

To begin with, men's shirts are coming in now with the French cuff which demands a cuff-link. So the morning scramble under the bureau for missing links will again furnish material for the cartoonist and exercise for tired business men.

For the women, who take more naturally to fancy adornment, no resistance is expected to the trend toward the wearing of more of everything in the jewelry line. Earrings, declared Mr. McNeil, will make their appearance morning, noon, and night. Appropriately, too, for he predicted that it will be the accepted thing for the business woman to wear them during her office hours, as well as in the evening when she steps out.

Bracelets, also, will become more and more important, with gold the fashionable metal. In fact, the come-back of gold jewelry of the type that may be worn equally well for afternoon or evening costume has saved the jewelry business from what might have been a slump, he stated. Many people who used to buy expensive and elaborate jewelry no longer have money for that purpose, he pointed out, and the answer, as far as the jewelers are concerned, has been the medium priced pieces in gold which have been so popular.

The only lack which the jewelers have experienced in stones due to the war, said Mr. McNeil, is that of the very small stones, which are known as melee. These were cut in Belgium, the Netherlands, and Holland. There is also a dearth of diamonds from one quarter of a carat down. These smaller stones, which are used in settings, cannot be cut in the United States, he explained, because of the expense. With the larger stones, there is not the same problem, "because the cost of cutting becomes less important as the value of the stone increases."

The jewelers' convention, which opened yesterday, concludes after an all-day meeting today.

Six-Year Program Urged for Roads In Boston Area

Legislative approval of a six-year, $18,100,000 highway program in the Boston Metropolitan area to facilitate the flow of traffic was urged today by the State Division of Metropolitan Planning and the State Department of Public Works.

The program consists of 19 projects, including grade separation projects at Brookline Village, Arborway and Washington Streets, Forest Hills, and a grade separation and traffic circle at Revere Beach Parkway, Broadway, and Main Street, Everett.

Some of the more important highway projects included are extension of the Concord highway from the Alewife Brook Parkway to Porter Square, Cambridge; extension of the American Legion Parkway to Washington Street, Boston; extension of the Middlesex Turnpike to the Concord Highway in Lexington.

Philip H. Kitfield, representing the Public Works Department, said the projects could not be started during the 1941-42 biennium because the State budget allotment for highway work would not cover the $3,000,000 annual cost needed for the program.

Unknown Soldier Honor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP)—Bestowal of the decoration of the Purple Heart upon the Unknown Soldier buried in Arlington National Cemetery has been proposed in a bill by Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine.

Restrictions Sought in Sale of Fireworks

Hearing on Bay State bill brings many out both for and against proposed measure.

Legislation restricting the sale of fireworks to municipalities and organizations was both strongly favored and criticized today before the Legislative Committee on Military Affairs and Public Safety.

More than a score of proponents of State-wide fireworks ban legislation testified to serious accidents caused by fireworks every Fourth of July and June 17.

Dr. Henry A. Christian, former chief physician at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, placed the medical profession on record as favoring the bill, pointing out that 3,500 persons were injured by fireworks last year.

Fire Losses

William Arthur Reilly, Boston Fire Commissioner, and Chief Samuel J. Pope, of the Boston Fire Department, told of serious fire losses due to careless use of fireworks.

From Worcester came a delegation to favor the fireworks ban for the protection of youngsters. Mrs. Harrison Taylor of Worcester, one of four Women's Club members at the hearing who have been engaged in a campaign against fireworks, said she and her associates are so well pleased with the Worcester fireworks regulations that they believe they should be extended to the State at large.

Walter Dallen, City Solicitor of Worcester, said passage of the State-wide legislation would halt the bootlegging of fireworks now going on in Worcester.

Led Opposition

Brig. Gen. Daniel Needham led the opposition to the fireworks bill, urging Committee members not to heed "this wave of public safety hysteria." General Needham advocated local option on the fireworks issue. He claimed that the hazard of fires from fireworks is negligible, adding that only a small percentage of the blazes referred to by fire chiefs was actually caused by fireworks.

Representative Daniel F. Sullivan (D) of Lowell, who said he had been a retail dealer in fireworks for ten years, declared local police had failed in their duty to stop fireworks bootlegging in municipalities where local bans are operative. He opposed the bill, however, saying: "We should let our children demonstrate to the world with fireworks on the Fourth of July that America still believes in freedom and liberty."

State University Proposal Hit By Taxpayers Leader

Massachusetts has "neither the need nor the money to establish a State University," Thomas M. Joyce, Assistant Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations, stated today as he opposed a measure to change the name of the Massachusetts State College to the University of Massachusetts.

Mr. Joyce, appearing before the Legislative Committee on Agriculture, said that while the measure purports merely to change the name, it really "is an opening wedge to the creation of a state university that might reach the proportions of the huge state universities of the Mid-West and the Far West."

He added:

"If this measure passes, Massachusetts must either appropriate money running into the millions of dollars for plant, laboratories, libraries, classrooms and annual maintenance, or be content to put up with a university far below the standards of established universities in this and in other states.

"In the face of a crushing financial burden in the next decade as a result of the defense program, it is little short of folly for Massachusetts to proceed with an expansion program of this sort."

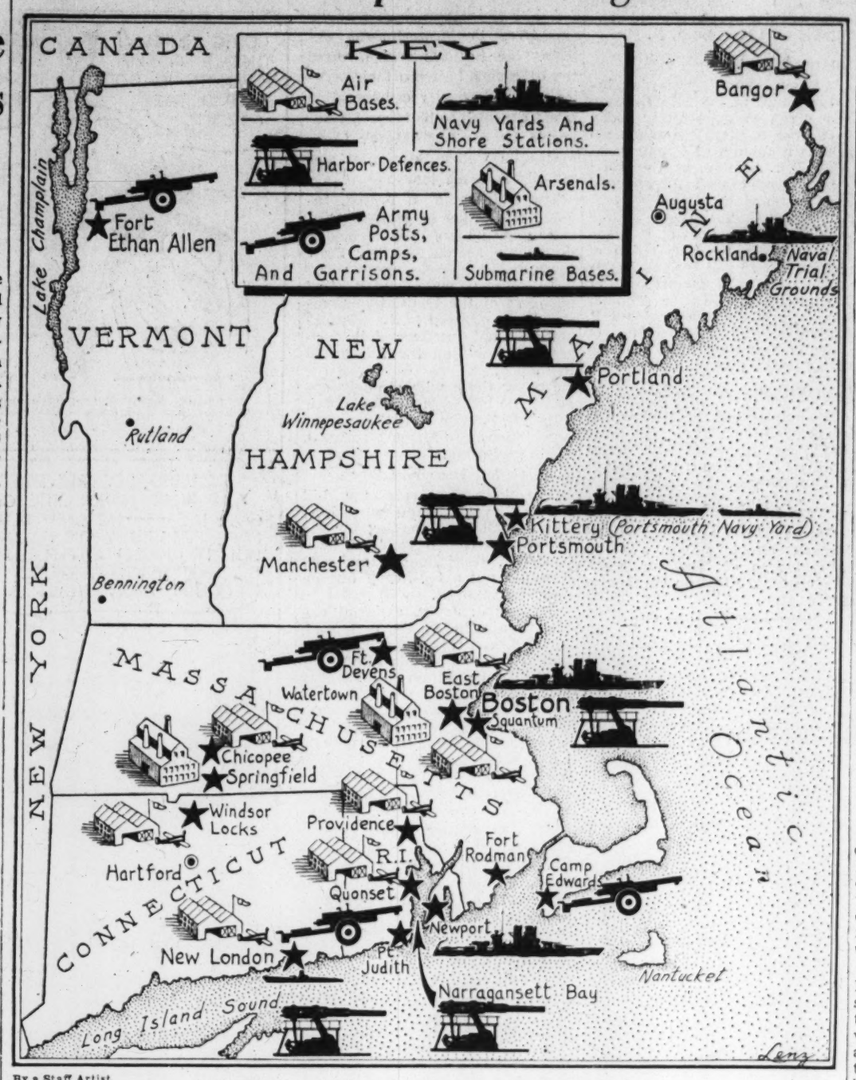
Bill Cuts Taxes Of Single Women

Every phase of economic setup is prejudiced against single women, Miss Florence M. Birmingham, President of the Massachusetts Women's Political Club, declared today as she favored legislation giving unmarried women exemption from real estate taxes on the first $2,000 valuation of their homes.

While favoring the bill filed by Senator Charles Olsen (R) of Ashland, a bachelor, Miss Birmingham asked the exemption be increased to $4,000. She said, "Senator Olsen deserves great credit for sponsoring this legislation. The problem of single women is a great one. Because wifehood today is merely an avocation for a married woman's spare time, the result is that single women cannot find jobs."

Miss Birmingham also proposed that working wives whose husbands are gainfully employed be required to pay a poll tax.

Defense Map of New England



By a Staff Artist

Military and Naval Bases in Vital Area

New England Fast Becoming Armed Camp

By John Bond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New England, whose rock bound coast is nearest Europe and whose humming industries are deemed vital to the National Defense program, is rapidly assuming the aspect of an armed camp.

By early summer this northeasternmost section of the United States will see its greatest concentration of man power and Naval and military might since World War years—a focussed force which officials believe could cope with any threats from without.

From the sparkling waters of Long Island Sound where harbor defense forts are bustling with activity, to the Green Mountains of Vermont where snow-encrusted Fort Ethan Allen is throbbing with life, New England is on the march.

And it is on a broad front that this sector's defense strategy moves forward. Coastal forts, for years manned by small garrisons, are being brought to full strength. Military camps and naval bases are expanding rapidly. New air fields are supplementing established ones and those of long standing are being improved.

Largest concentration of strength, of course, will be in Massachusetts where the Army's chief New England posts—Fort Devens and Camp Edwards—are located. The smallest allocation of men will be in Vermont which has only Fort Ethan Allen, near Burlington.

To supplement the defense map of New England the following breakdown of developments by States is given:

Vermont

Fort Ethan Allen—3,500 men will be encamped by June 15 at this northern New England base—about the nearest thing to a Canadian border fort this country has. The 71st Field Artillery Brigade, together with the 187th and 258th Field Artillery Regiments, all of the New York National Guard, are scheduled to arrive here before the end of February. Plentiful snow in this region has provided opportunity for the training of ski troops this winter.

Maine

Bangor Air Base—More than $1,600,000 is expected to be spent at the municipal airport here for the construction of two-mile-long runways in preparation for the Army Air Corps base. The 63rd, 64th, and 65th bombardment squadrons, the 13th Reconnaissance Squadron, and the 8th Airbase group totaling about 2,100 men will be stationed here.

Portland Harbor Defenses—Army estimates place 3,200 men at harbor forts here by the middle of June. Coast artillery and anti-aircraft units are stationed at Forts Levett, Preble, McKinley and Williams here.

Rockland—Naval trial ground for shakedown of new ships is off the coast here.

New Hampshire

Portsmouth — The Portsmouth Navy Yard, actually in Kittery, Maine, across the river, is one of the busiest spots on the Atlantic coast with large number of civilian workers engaged in submarine construction activities.

The Portsmouth Harbor defense, stationed at Forts Constitution, Foster, Stark, and New Reservation, composed of members of the 22nd Coast Artillery, is already engaged in firing practice. According to Army figures, 1,300 men will be stationed here by June 15.

Manchester—The new Army Air base here is scheduled to be completed in April. Air Corps plans call for sending three squadrons of light bombardment planes of the 45th Bombardment group to the new base. Each squadron has 13 planes and is augumented by transport and supply planes. More than 1,500 men and approximately 150 officers will be assigned here. This is expected to be supplemented by 40 officers and 700 men of the 33rd Air Base Unit.

Massachusetts

Fort Devens — Second largest military camp in New England, this base will have a quota of 23,000 men by the end of June, Army officials state. The New England Recruit Reception Center where Selective Service trainees are sent for their introduction to Army life is here. From this point recruits are sent to permanent stations both in New England and elsewhere. Fort Devens is the home base of the First Division, newly streamlined and motorized.

Camp Edwards—This former National Guard camp is now the largest military reservation in New England. Home base of Massachusetts' famous 26th Division, inducted into Federal Service only last month, Camp Edwards will house 28,800 men by early summer, Army figures disclose.

Chicopee—Westover Field, the new Northeastern Air Base of the United States Army, occupies approximately 4,300 acres here and will be manned by a force of 2,600 men. The full complement, however, will not reach the post until about June 15, Army officials state.

Boston—The Harbor Defenses of this important port are located at 10 forts—five of them on islands and five on the mainland. Headquarters are at Fort Banks in Winthrop. Other forts are Revere, Heath, Dawes, Ruckman, Warren, Strong, Andrews, DuVal, and Standish. Army estimates place 4,400 men at these forts by the middle of June.

East Boston—At the municipal airport here the 101st Observation Squadron, formerly of the Massachusetts National Guard, is stationed and an Army hangar is also maintained.

The Boston Navy Yard at Charlestown is one of the largest on the coast. Plans for the expansion of this yard, together with its drydock facilities including a huge drydock in South Boston, would make the Boston Navy Yard equal in size if not greater than any other Navy Yard in the United States.

New Bedford—Harbor defense forces for this old whaling port are at Fort Rodman where 1,000 men will be garrisoned after June 15.

Squantum—More than $15,000,000 is being spent here to modernize and expand the Naval air base. Plans for this base, comprising about 425 acres, include a huge seadrome for hydroplanes.

South Weymouth—A Navy dirigible base to cost approximately $5,000,000 has been recommended by Navy Department engineers to be established on a 335 acre tract of land here.

At Springfield and Watertown smoke belching from towering chimneys at the huge United States arsenals give some indication of the tremendous activity that has been going on in these vital plants since the defense program really got rolling. At Watertown the latest in anti-aircraft guns are being turned out while at Springfield the Army's new Garand rifle is being manufactured.

Rhode Island

Newport—Known as a society summer resort, this town also boasts the Naval War College, a Naval training station, and a torpedo station. Hundreds of skilled workers have been brought here from the Pacific Coast to work at the torpedo station.

Quonset Point—Here the Navy's $25,000,000 northeastern air base is being completed. Sometimes termed a "second Pensacola," this base will be the largest Naval air station nearest a possible invasion point from Europe. A fleet of two-seater planes are operating from this point on the neutrality patrol.

Point Judith—A new Army military base is being established here to be named after Gen. Nathanael Greene, the Rhode Islander who played a prominent role under Washington in the Revolutionary War.

Providence—The State airport at Hillsgrove just outside this city has been used as a base for the 152nd Observation Squadron of the National Guard. This unit will be transferred to Fort Devens but the airport may be used as a base for pursuit planes in defense maneuvers. During the recent air defense tests over New England many of the defending planes were stationed here.

Narragansett Bay Defenses are at Fort Adams, Getty, Greble, and Wetherill, and will be manned by 3,200 men, according to Army authorities.

Connecticut

Windsor Locks—More than 1,700 men will be stationed at the new Army air field here by early summer, according to present War Department plans. This 1,700-acre field, located not far from Hartford, will provide a defense for one of the country's principal industrial centers. The land will be leased to the Federal Government for 25 years at $1 annually and is expected to be used as a base for the Army's 57th Pursuit Group.

Long Island Sound Harbor Defenses stationed at Fort Wright on Fisher's Island, and at Forts Michie and Terry will be in the hands of 3,200 men when brought to full emergency strength by early summer.

New London—The Navy's north Atlantic submarine base is located here in addition to the famous Coast Guard Academy. In the event of war the young men trained at this school would become a part of the United States Navy which automatically takes over the Coast Guard under such circumstances.

An auxiliary airfield at Groton, just outside this city, will serve an important function in New England's defense strategy as a base for pursuit planes.

REA Grants for Maine

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP)—The Rural Electrification Administration reports it has made allotments to the Denny Rural Electric Co-operative, Meddybemts, Maine, $100,000; and Union River Electric Co-operative, Aurora, Maine, $88,500.

Buckley Is Exonerated By City Court Justice

Thomas J. Buckley, State Auditor, was today exonerated of illegal and corrupt practices, which he was charged with having committed during his campaign for the Democratic nomination and election to the State office. The finding was made in a report by Judge Frank W. Tomasello, Associate Justice of the Boston Municipal Court, after more than a week of hearings behind closed doors.

Judge Tomasello also found that certain of the witnesses conspired to extort from the State Auditor and recommended that the Attorney General take such action as he deemed proper.

The inquest, over which Judge Tomasello presided, was conducted at the same time that public hearings were held in Suffolk Superior Court on a petition by six voters to remove the State Auditor from office on similar charges. The inquest originated on the petition of Vincent P. O'Brien of Boston alleging that Mr. Buckley contracted with Philip A. Burns and John F. Welch to give them jobs or sums of money in the event of his election. Mr. Welch is now confidential secretary to the State Auditor.

"There was no evidence introduced at the hearing by the petitioner of the existence of any agreement or agreements in writing as alleged in the petition," said Judge Tomasello.

"This inquest originated by virtue of a petition filed in this court," the judge continued. "It is not grounded on any evidence on which the court can find Buckley corruptly or illegally acted according to the allegations enumerated in the petition. Justice, however, requires that the good name of any citizen . . . must be preserved or protected and not be made the subject of a petition based upon rumor.

"This inquest has disclosed that the petitioner Vincent P. O'Brien made a false oath to the original petition. It has likewise disclosed that Philip A. Burns, Frank McQuaid, and others, did conspire and attempt to extort from Thomas J. Buckley a thing of value. I therefore recommend that the Attorney General of the Commonwealth investigate and take such action as he deems proper in view of the evidence herein disclosed."

Burns and McQuaid testified also at the public hearings at Suffolk Superior Court on the petition of the six voters.

That petition now has been taken under advisement by the three justices who sat on the case.

Bay State Mayors Want Share In Utility Taxes to Continue

Twenty-two Massachusetts mayors today appeared before the legislative committee on taxation to oppose strongly a bill to eliminate the present State distribution to cities and towns of revenue from franchise taxes levied upon public utility concerns.

Under the proposed bill, filed by Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, the franchise tax revenue would go into the State treasury and be used to reduce the State tax levied on cities and towns to balance the State budget.

At present, the disputed revenue is distributed to local communities in proportion to the amount of taxable property owned by public utility companies in individual municipalities, Mr. Long said.

Commissioner Long said the existing law cannot stand and that it gives sums of money to individual communities which belong to all the 351 cities and towns in Massachusetts.

The Commissioner added that a test case on the validity of the franchise tax law, filed by the Boston Edison Company, is now pending before the Supreme Judicial Court. He explained that the case resulted from a ruling of the State Appellate Tax Board that the value of the company's franchise was not worth more than the $113,000,000 assessed valuation of the company.

Mr. Long said that previously he had valued the franchise on the market value of a public utility concern's stock.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston, President of the Mayors' Club of Massachusetts, led the opposition to the Long bill. He said that under the 1940 distribution of $1,704,000 in franchise taxes, Boston received only $100,000 or about 17 per cent.

The Boston Mayor asserted that "we have seen the revenues of cities and towns gradually weaned away by the State." He said similar legislation affecting the tax on manufacturers and businessmen was scheduled for a hearing before the taxation committee on March 4.

Mayor Tobin added, "The encroachment has become pretty serious. From the franchise tax and manufacturers' tax in 1923 the State took 15.27 per cent; in 1930 it took 29.48 per cent; in 1934, 35.52 per cent; and in 1939, 42.65 per cent. As the depression got worse the revenues to cities and towns from the corporation taxes continually went down.

"These measures mean that at least $1,000,000 through this bill and $500,000 from the manufacturers' tax will be taken from local communities."

The Mayor proposed that Mr. Long confer with the Mayors' Club to obtain a solution to the tax problem.

Among those who opposed the Long measure were officials from Everett, New Bedford, Lynn, Somerville, Salem, Medford, Woburn, Lawrence, North Adams, Melrose, Brockton, Newton, Worcester, Cambridge, Haverhill, Revere, and Taunton.

Lively Weymouth Town Debate Expected on Airship Base Site

Prospects of a heated verbal battle in the Weymouth Town Hall loomed today as townsfolk prepared to gather tonight for the special Town Meeting called by the Selectmen to consider the purchase of a site within the town for a proposed lighter-than-air airship base for the United States Navy.

Since the meeting was a large-money measure—and one which requires a three-fourths vote by the 350-odd Town Meeting members—it was confidently expected by the proponents of the measure that there would be a good turnout. The special warrant for the Town Meeting calls for the appropriation of $25,000 by the Town to reimburse the citizens whose lands may be taken by the Town to lease or sell to the Navy Department.

One of the two bills before the State Legislature to enable the town to acquire the air base site either by purchase or by right of eminent domain was signed by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today. Largely the bill proposed by Crocker Snow, State Aeronautics Commission head, it was approved yesterday at a special hearing, passed by the Senate and House, and sent to the Governor.

The other bill, sponsored by Representatives Everett E. Callahan (D) and Daniel L. O'Donnell (R) of Weymouth, which virtually duplicates the first bill, was scheduled for a special hearing today before the Committee on Municipal Finance at the State House.

Power Failure Holds Commuters

Snapping of a trolley wire over the southbound track of the subway between Scollay Square and Haymarket Stations at 6:48 this morning resulted in a tieup which delayed thousands of persons bound for work and crippled the Elevated system for nearly two hours.

Because of the break it was necessary to shut off power for a total of 26 minutes. The first power stoppage came from 6:48 to 6.59 while the broken wire was being removed. Service was resumed at 7:07 with cars coasting over the broken section.

A second power loss from 8 to 8:15 occurred when repairs were made to the line. Many cars on the Lake Street, Beacon Street and Eggleston Square lines proceeding north were turned back at Park Street during the hours of the tie-up. Passengers bound north were advised to continue their trip via the Rapid Transit line to Washington Street where they transferred to the Washington Street subway.

Many other sections of the Elevated system were affected by the tieup of so many cars in the subway. Normal service was restored shortly after 9 o'clock.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

At the Museum of Fine Arts, second lecture of a series by Margaret George on "Furniture: Styles of English Regency, American Empire, and Victorian Periods." From 7 to 8:30 p. m.

Second evening forum of the Massachusetts Civic League, "State Issues in Which the League Is Taking an Active Part" will be discussed by Charles P. Howard, Chairman of the League's Forms of Government Committee, and Prof. Curtis M. Hilliard, Chairman of the League's Public Health Committee. Stephen F. Cabot, Vice-President, will preside. In the Town Room, 3 Joy Street, Boston, at 8 p. m.

Special town meeting to discuss proposed establishment of a new dirigible base at Weymouth, in the Town Hall, Weymouth, at 8 p. m.

Free public lecture on "Experimental Aerodynamics at Similitude" by Dr. Jerome C. Hunsaker, Professor in Charge, Department of Aeronautical Engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Third of a series entitled "The Development of the Airplane," sponsored by the Lowell Institute. In the Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library, at 8 p. m.

Public debate on "Resolved: That a Federal Union of Democratic Nations Would Be a Step Toward World Peace," between the Federal Union, Inc., and the Workers Socialist Party. At 12 Hayward Place, Boston, at 8 p. m.

Lecture on "Earthquakes: Natural and Artificial," by Dr. Lewis Don Leet, Seismologist in Charge of the Harvard Seismograph Station. In the Franklin Union Auditorium, 41 Berkeley Street, Boston, at 8 p. m.

Lecture on "Romanticism and Anarchy," by Professor Pedro Henriquez-Ureña, of the Universities of Buenos Aires and La Plata. First of the second series of Charles Eliot Norton Lectures entitled "In Search of Expression: Literary and Artistic Creation in Hispanic America." In the large Lecture Hall, Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, at 8:15 p. m. The public is invited.

Wednesday

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talks on "Painting Techniques" by Mr. Constable, at 11 a. m., and "Landscape Paintings" by Mrs. Tanner, at 2 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 16

Radio Timetable: Page 14

Economy Plan Is Demanded Of Cambridge

A strong demand for retrenchment in Cambridge's high cost of government was laid before the City Council last night by Stoughton Bell, Chairman of the Cambridge Taxpayer's Association.

Mr. Bell told the Councilors that a reduction in the city budget for 1941 must be realized "to save our homes and our industries."

He listed the following recommendations to achieve this end:

A 10 per cent salary contribution from all city employees.

Reduction of personnel on drawbridge crews from 18 to four men.

Abolition of the North and East Cambridge police stations.

Suspension of separate pay increases.

Savings on rentals of city offices outside City Hall.

The public hearing in the Cambridge Council Chamber was thrown into confusion for 20 minutes when an unidentified man, declaring himself to be a Communist, sought the floor. He was ejected from the hearing and the Councilors voted to permit only residents of Cambridge or representatives of taxed property the right to speak.

Various speakers, some strongly critical of the Council, took the floor to urge reduction of the budget, but for the most part the opposition was led by the local Taxpayer's Association under Mr. Bell direction.

In his demand for economy Mr. Bell directed his words to city employees as well as the Councilors, saying:

"We expect leadership in this movement from the 685 city employees who receive from $2,000 to $7,500 yearly. They must help us save our industries and our homes."

Defense Activities Progress Throughout Entire N. E. Area

Accommodations at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, for the 71st Field Artillery Brigade and other units of the New York National Guard will not be completely available until February 18, according to First Corps Area Headquarters. However, advance details will report as previously scheduled.

Harbor Defenses

In the Portland Harbor Defenses six new batteries of the 8th Coast Artillery were given active duty status today, tripling the number of effective units in the regular army regiment assigned there. Some 100 men from the regiment's initial three batteries will hold key posts in the new units to train several hundred selectees from Fort Devens, Mass.

Armory Renovations

South Armory, Irvington Street, Boston, will be renovated in a new $63,566 WPA project approved by the Federal Government.

Bath Launching

At the Bath Iron Works, Maine, U. S. Representative Charles S. Dewey, Republican from Illinois, will be a guest at the launching to the Destroyer Woolsey on Wednesday.

Paroles Planned

Under an Executive Order signed by President Roosevelt, men sent to prison for non-compliance with the Selective Service Act may be paroled to serve their 12 months of training. They must apply to the Department of Justice and must be recommended by the Director of Selective Service.

Ship Warnings

Shipping off the New England Coast was warned last night that a U. S. Navy submarine would undergo trials off Provincetown, Mass., between Feb. 12 and 16. The Navy also warns shipping to watch out for increasing sub operations off Portsmouth, N. H.

Plane Attack

At Camp Edwards yesterday, infantry troops of the 26th Division were given an opportunity today to observe a simulated plane attack on a column of Company K, 183rd Inf. A plan of the 101st Observation Squadron swooped down in an attack.

Claims Board

To assist in the acquisition of additional land and trespass rights adjacent to Camp Edwards, Major Edward Sirois, Captain Thomas Barstow and Captain Reginald F. Jacobs were named members of a newly formed real estate and claims board.

Fort Dawes

The sub-post of the Harbor Defenses of Boston, located on Deer Island, has been officially designated as Fort Dawes in honor of William Dawes.

Aircraft School

Ordered to the New England Aircraft School in Boston are 25 enlisted men of Westover Field. The class in Airplane Mechanics starts today.

Stamps for Vermont

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department has announced that its stamp plan for distributing surplus food among needy families will be extended to an area in Vermont consisting of the towns of Bennington, Brattleboro, and Castleton, and the township of Rockingham, including the villages of Bellows Falls and Saxtons River, in about a month.

Soldiers' Pay Bill Opposed On Tax Basis

A bill which would give public employees in Massachusetts entering the Nation's armed forces the difference between their service pay and regular compensation is not expected to be favorably reported by the Legislature's Committee on Public Service, it was reliably reported today.

The bill would, if passed, involve the outlay of several thousands of dollars and probably necessitate search for new State revenue.

Indications were today that members of the Legislative Committee are opposed to the measure and will not recommend its passage, thus killing the bill in all likelihood.

Among those who strongly opposed the bill were the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston.

Called Discriminatory

The taxpayers said the bill would "put a price on patriotism" and the Mayor—speaking for the Massachusetts Mayors' Club—termed it discriminatory and said it would put a top-heavy burden on municipalities.

Thomas J. Joyce, assistant executive director of the taxpayers, recalled that in the World War a permissive bill to this effect was passed, but that no municipality took advantage of it. The present bill now in committee is mandatory.

Other bills to assist workers in both public and private employment drawn to military service are more likely to be passed, according to indications.

Guarantee of Jobs

One of these would guarantee public employees their old jobs back. Another would provide for the return of jobs in private employment.

The latter measure would not be mandatory, but would characterize failure by the private employer to return jobs to the former employee as an unfair labor practice, inviting investigation by State agencies.

The latter bill was supported by the Associated Industries of Massachusetts and there was no opposition to the former at public hearings held by the Committee.

Ban on Hiring Of Police Sought

Companies involved in labor disputes would be prohibited from hiring local or State police during strikes, under legislation favored today by Clive Knowles, Secretary of Labor's Non Partisan League, and representatives of the Socialist and Communist parties of Massachusetts before the Legislative Committee on Labor and Industry.

George L. Barnes, Legislative Agent of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, opposed the bill.

Mr. Knowles told the committee that often companies involved in strikes hired police officers of the municipality or county, and therefore the local enforcement officials ceased to be neutral and entered the dispute on the side of the company.

Mr. Barnes insisted the bill would prohibit the appointment of bank and railroad guards and would result in disorders at plants involved in strikes.

Conference on Defense Slated for Businessmen

A week-end conference, Feb. 15 and 16, to provide New England business leaders with technical knowledge of the defense program and to demonstrate how business in this region may co-operate most effectively, was announced jointly today by the Harvard Business School and The New England Council. The conference will be held at the Business School.

Pink Slips Are in Style Again

NEWS ITEM— FORTY FIVE ROOKIE BOSTON POLICE HAND OUT OVER 3200 PINK SLIPS TO MOTORISTS FOR ILLEGAL PARKING.
COME QUICK! THERE'S A SPY PLANTING A BOMB AROUND THE CORNER
JUST WAIT 'TIL I FINISH HANDING OUT THESE PINK SLIPS
HA-HA-HAW HAW
ITS AN OUTRAGE GIVING ME A PINK SLIP— I'm A POLITICIAN
-AND ME -I WORK IN THE CITY HALL
I'm AN OFFICE HOLDER
JOHN Q. PUBLIC
THE LITTLE FELLOW
HE WHO LAUGHS LAST-- ETC.
DARLING, SEE THE PRETTY PINK SLIP THAT HANDSOME OFFICER JUST GAVE ME —— HE SAID IT WASN'T A FREE PASS TO THEIR ANNUAL BALL, BUT IT WOULD ENTITLE ME TO COME TO TRAFFIC COURT NEXT WEEK
NO PARKING AT ANY TIME
POOH-POOH! I SHOULD WORRY ABOUT A TICKET— MY BOSS IS A BIG POLITICIAN - HE CAN FIX ANYTHING
THAT'S WHAT YOU THINK, GERALDINE- THIS TIME THERE'S NO FIXING— THANKS TO THE COMMISSIONER
1941

By a Staff Artist

Legislators Seek Free Mail For Soldiers and Sailors

If the Massachusetts House of Representatives has its way, Uncle Sam's soldiers and sailors will be granted free postage rights during their service period.

The House yesterday adopted resolutions memorializing Congress to extend suchc privileges to the armed services.

The House and Senate at the same time threw out several bills to build new piers in Boston Harbor, while the Senate concurred with the House by passing to be engrossed a measure authorizing the Federal Government to extend three Navy Yard piers beyond the Harbor jurisdictional line for national defense purposes.

The Lower Branch killed 18 bills to establish flat rate compulsory automobile liability insurance by accepting, with the Senate, adverse committee reports

Canton voters are authorized to vote on accepting a Town Manager form of government at their forthcoming town meeting under a bill passed to be engrossed by the House.

Meanwhile, several legislative committees reported on various measures. Adverse reports were submitted by the Legislative Committe on Labor and Industries on 10 bills to provide unemployment compensation benefits for persons absent from work because of illness. The Legislative Committee on Municipal Finance reported favorably a bill to allow the City of Worcester to borrow money to build an airport.

Several adverse Committee reports were accepted in the House including those on bills to require electric companies to furnish bulbs at half cost, to prohibit utility companies making reconnection charges, to build a garage for legislators in unused State House coal bins, and to provide free postage for legislators on State business letters.

The House also accepted an adverse report on a measure providing for a six-year State beach purchase program.

Measure Aimed At Prest Heard

Frederick W. Mansfield, former Mayor of Boston, and Edward O. Proctor, former Assistant Attorney General, today opposed a bill filed for the purpose of dislodging Judge William M. Prest, a retired justice of the Suffolk County Probate Court, from his position as an administrator of the Lotta Crabtree Estate.

The bill, filed by Joseph E. Finnegan, former Democratic Senator from Dorchester, would prohibit a person drawing a pension from the State from accepting a fiduciary post. Former Senator Finnegan recently lost a court case to oust Judge Prest from his $10,000, a year post as administrator. The Judge receives a pension of $8,200 from the State.

Mr. Proctor said the Finnegan bill would deprive estates of the talents of men thoroughly experienced in fiduciary affairs. Mr. Finnegan, on the other hand, said the bill would not limit the use of talented men, maintaining that these persons would be ineligible only while receiving a State pension.

Hearings Slated On Important Bills

Thirteen Massachusetts legislative committees are holding public hearings tomorrow on a multitude of bills. The more important hearings include:

Committee on Ways and Means on measures to transfer the Sumner Tunnel from Boston to the State or to provide partial State aid for maintenance, Room 245. 10:30 a. m.

Committee on Civil Service on bills to repeal the 1939 law allowing local voters to place under civil service employees in office five years or more, Room 480, 10:30 a. m.

Committee on Constitutional Law on a proposed constitutional amendment to allow disabled persons to vote by absentee ballot, Room 431, 10:30 a. m.

Committee on Judiciary on measures to speed decisions of Superior Court and District Court justices, Room 222, 10:30 a. m.

Committee on Municipal Finance on bills to allow municipalities to maintain airports jointly, Room 433, 10:30 a. m.

Committee on Power and Light on proposals to investigate intrastate telephone charges, to prohibit sale of telephone service below cost, and to investigate public utility companies in Massachusetts, Room 446, 10:30 a. m.

Committee on Public Welfare on legislation to investigate conditions and standards of welfare recipients and amounts paid to them by cities and towns, and to require State reimbursement for municipal relief payments to aliens, Room 448, 10:30 a. m.

Hub Council Still Can't 'Fix' Parking Tags

The second round of the battle to decide whether politicians have any more parking privileges in downtown Boston than ordinary citizens appeared to have been decided in favor of the citizens today, following an excited discussion of the parking situation between Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty and the Boston City Council yesterday.

The first round, also chalked up in favor of the citizens, occurred last week when several City Councilors found their cars tagged for illegal parking and tried, without success, to "fix" the tickets.

Commissioner Timilty told the Councilors flatly that they had just as much right to park as ordinary citizens, but not a whit more. When Traffic Commissioner William P. Hickey, also testifying, proposed that special exemption might be arranged for the Councilors, Commissioner Timilty interrupted to declare that as a member of the Traffic Commission he would vote against any such proposal.

"When we let the bars down for the Councilors, we will be swamped by demands from other quarters," he asserted.

Argument from Councillors, that they constitute the "Board of Directors of the City" were unavailing, as were their protestations that, although their cars are private property, they are used on public business.

During the discussion some members of the governing body made plain that they consider they have no special privileges, do not wish any, and are sympathetic with the Police Department's current parking drive.

T. R. Letter Of 1918 Asks Resolute U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 —A letter written by President Theodore Roosevelt to the men of the Charlestown (Mass.) Navy Yard in 1918 which has timely significance today has been received by the Brooklyn Public Library as a gift from Maurice Rosenfeld, President of the Equitable Paper Bag Company.

The letter, which stresses the need of "preparing so that never again shall war find us helpless," was written by Colonel Roosevelt in lieu of a visit he was unable to make to the Charlestown Yard during the first World War. It was kept in a glass case at the Yard until after the Armistice. The text of the letter, addressed "To the Men at the Charlestown Navy Yard," follows:

"The two great needs of the moment are to insist upon thoroughgoing and absolute Americanism throughout this land, and to speed up the war; and, secondarily, to the needs of beginning even now to make ready, to prepare for the tasks that are to come after the war, the task of preparing so that never again shall war find us helpless, and the task of preparing for the social and industrial problems which this earth-shaking conflict of giants will leave in its ruinous wake.

"To insist upon thorough-going, 100 per cent Americanism among all our people is merely another way of saying that we insist upon being a Nation proud of our national past and confident of our future as the greatest of the nations of mankind.

"Our immediate duty is to win the war. We must speed up the war to the limit. We must try to finish it at the earliest possible moment, but be resolved to finish it, no matter how long it takes. We must insist on the peace of complete and overwhelming victory."

Aid Sent to Drifting Vessels

While the Swedish barkentine Abraham Rydberg continued to drift at sea some 70 miles off Boston today awaiting a change in the wind to come into port, three other vessels on the Atlantic coast were in difficulty.

In Buzzards Bay at the entrance to the Cape Cod Canal the Norwegian motor ship Elin K was beached with a hole stove in its hull after ramming Cleveland Ledge, near the channel entrance. The ship was bound for Boston from Manila in the Philippines and Los Angeles with general cargo. Salvage tugs were called.

Some 200 miles off Cape Sable three Coast Guard cutters continued the search today for the British freighter Kervegan, unheard from since its radio late Sunday night sent out a distress call saying the ship was capsizing in heavy seas. The Boston trawler Tide, also on the scene, reported finding a raft and a buoy attached. Shipping men in Boston said the Kervegan's cargo probably shifted, causing the ship's difficulty.

In Portland, Maine, the Cape Elizabeth Coast Guard station sent its lifeboat to the rescue of the fishing dragger Carlo and Vince, drifting helplessly 15 miles southeast of Portland lightship with a broken rudder. The lifeboat expected to be made fast to the stern of the fishing vessel and pilot it into port.

Capt. Gainard to Speak At Masonic Lodge Event

Capt. Joseph A. Gainard of Melrose, skipper of the American merchant ship City of Flint, is to speak at the annual "Fathers' and Sons' Night" of Washington Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Feb. 13, at the Roxbury Masonic Temple.

The skipper commanded the City of Flint when survivors of the torpedoed Cunard White Star Liner Athenia were rescued by the freighter, and also when his vessel was captured by the German pocket battleship Deutschland early in the war. Other guests at the turkey dinner will be George Kerr and Joseph Zabilski, local football players.

THOMAS ALVA EDISON

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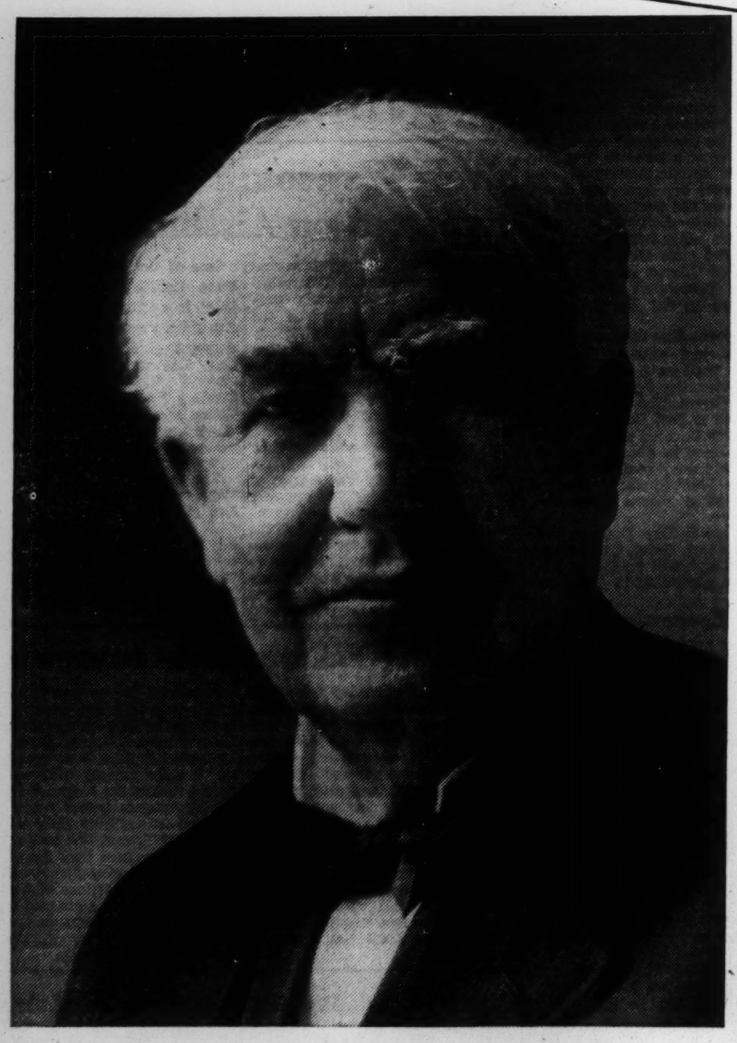
To this great benefactor we pay our tribute. He was humanity's friend.

If I have spurred men to greater effort and if our work has widened the horizon of man's understanding even a little and given a measure of happiness in the world, I am content.

Thomas A Edison.



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Vote by Vermont Women Only Proposed on Jury Duty Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 11—Vermont legislators, the vast majority of whom are males, are faced with the embarrassing problem of taking a definite stand on the question of jury duty for women. The bill to permit service of women on juries, which is supported by the Vermont League of Women Voters, has for the second successive session been dumped into the legislative hopper and has begun a Statewide controversy that rages largely among the "girls" themselves.

Proponents of the measure, profiting by the experiences of the last previous session, are definitely out to make jury duty for women optional rather than compulsory. Opponents, conscious that a great number of Vermont women want nothing to do with jury duty, optional or otherwise, are pressing for a State-wide referendum, the question to be voted upon by women voters only. Failing in that the opponents of the measure are working to make jury duty, if adopted at all, compulsory, anticipating that after two years of compulsory jury service, the women themselves would force repeal of the law at the next session of the Legislature.

Thomas McTigue, representative from Barre, who introduced the bill into the House is strongly in favor of compulsory service and has declared that "women owe that duty to the State."

Senator Walter R. Hard of Manchester, who sponsored the women's jury duty bill two years ago, is firmly convinced that "the women of Vermont are shirking a responsibility, pointing out that "the right of citizenship imposes certain duties and responsibilities, among them to serve on juries."

For the majority of the male legislators the doubt remains in their minds, according to a corridor survey at the State House, whether the women of Vermont as a whole want jury service. Most of the married legislators privately admit that their own wives are opposed to compulsory jury service, are indifferent to it being made optional and would prefer a referendum among the women.

It was to these "behind the curtain talks" defeat of the bill was attributed two years ago. State House observers believe this unorganized minority to have the whip hand over the well organized minority now sponsoring the measure. Some are of the opinion that the male portion of the General Assembly, the women members being divided on the matter, will add a referendum amendment and then, figuratively speaking, duck for cover, as the major battle stirs on a state-wide all-female basis.

Dairying Proves Lucrative

Figures released by the State Department of Agriculture show that the $24,748,000 cash income received by Vermont farmers during the last year was the largest single return received by any producing group in the State. This cash "crop" came from 308,000 cows valued at $20,636,000.

Besides providing the Vermont farmers' highest cash income, the fresh or fluid milk supplied to cities and vilages by dairymen of this State accounts for 29.9 per cent of the United States' yearly production. Production of farm milk totaled 647,000,000 quarts; creamery butter, 2,032,000 pounds; cheddar cheese, 695.000 pounds, and ice cream, 715,000 gallons.

Defense Projects

Vermont is becoming defense minded as plans for enlargement of its two principal airports at Burlington and Montpelier move forward through co-operation of municipal and Federal governments. A bill is now before the Legislature which would provide quick action for taking land by right of eminent domain for airport purposes, and the State Planning Board has already met to discuss matters pertaining to defense.

The threefold program which the Planning Board is working upon, together with the aviation committees of the House and Senate, include development of landing strips adjacent to highways, condemnation of land for airports, and the State's position in assisting towns to acquire land for such purposes.

Landing strips adjacent to highways are an immediate need in the national defense program, according to Philip Cutler, Planning Board Chairman, who has been in communication with military authorities.

Plays Ancient Instrument

By a Staff Photographer

Lawrence White

Member of the percussion section of the Boston Symphony Orchestra who has adapted over 200 pieces of classical music for the marimba. He claims the marimba is not just an instrument for the playing of simple ballads and the rumba, but has a tone quality worthy of the finest serious music. Mr. White has given many recitals on the marimba both here and in Europe.

Marimba Crosses Equator To Stage Comeback in U. S.

The marimba, wallflower of musical instruments, is making a comeback.

It is this new alliance with South America that is responsible for it, according to Lawrence White, member of the percussion section of the Boston Symphony Orchestra for the past 13 years.

South American composers are becoming known in the United States, and "a great deal of classical music—serious music—as well as the inevitable rumba, is coming over the border now," said Mr. White. Naturally the marimba, a native instrument of the southern countries, has an important place in this new music.

He rejoices over this returning popularity of the marimba, whose glory faded in this country when the marimba band became a back number in musical favor. But through all the years Mr. White never has lost faith in the musical value of this ancient instrument whose origin goes back to days of early Africa.

Mellow Tone Quality

Most people associate it only with the playing of sentimenal ballads, he pointed out, and even musicians, for the most part, think of it only as a rumba instrument.

"But the marimba, played with soft mallets, has a very rich, mellow tone quality," Mr. White claims, "suggestive of a quartet of reed instruments."

Mr. White, putting his views into practice, has specialized on the marimba, adapting over 200 compositions of the masters for that instrument and through the medium of two hands and eight mallets giving expression to music which ordinarily requires a symphony orchestra of many members. These include the work of Schumann, Brahms, Grieg, Tchaikovsky, and many others, which he not only has given in recitals, but has played for special record transcriptions. Mr. White has given marimba concerts both here and in Europe, where he played on one occasion in the home of Ignace Paderewski in Switzerland, and has been feautred as soloist with the Pops Orchestra many times.

Mr. White played a few bars in popular swing time to illustrate the customary use of the instrument, and then veered off into a classical piece, the very tone itself seeming to change in the transition.

It has a rich quality, he said, that mixes very little with other instruments. "As an acompaniment for voice it is difficult because its richness detracts from the tone quality of of the voice. It blends well with strings, but its use with an orchestra should be worked out judiciously."

Started When a Boy

His first interest in the instrument, Mr. White confided, was aroused some years ago when he was a boy in Idaho. He fell heir to a marimba when a friend who purchased one was unable to play it, and gave it to him. Mr. White said he never had seen one before and had no idea how it was played.

He studied a method, however, and picked it up by himself. When he found a phonograph record with a marimba piece played with four mallets, he played it over and decided that "what that fellow could do, he could do, and proceeded to work it out."

After successive episodes with the piano, marimba, and snare drum, Mr. White decided that his career lay along musical lines and came to the New England Conservatory of Music in 1925, from which he graduated with a Bachelor of Music degree. He became associated with the Boston Symphony Orchestra in 1928.

Mr. White, who is also head of the Timpani and Percussion Department at the Conservatory, is married and resides in Boston.

Women to Scan Legislative Bills

Members of the Business and Professional Women's Club of Boston are preparing for close attention to the program of Massachusetts lawmakers at this session of the Legislature.

The Legislative Group of the Club, meeting on Friday, Feb. 20, will discuss "Shaping Legislation," and will arrange to provide information for individual members on which they can act either alone, as individuals, or through other organizations that support specific measures.

On Thursday, Feb. 13, at the regular monthly meeting of the Club at 3 Joy Street, Miss Katharine Lyford and Mrs. Edina Campbell Dover, prominent members of the Club, will speak on "The Cost of Democracy."

New Vermont Stamp

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP)—The Post Office Department has announced that the Vermont commemorative postage stamp would be placed on sale at Montpelier, the State Capital, on March 4.

The Vermont stamp, which is of a three-cent denomination, is being released in connection with the 150th anniversary of Vermont's statehood. The stamp will be available generally on March 5.

Fall River Awaits Action On New Firms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALL RIVER, Mass., Feb. 11—The industrial life of Fall River is facing an important week with decisions to be reached relative to the establishment of three new concerns here and also as to whether another firm is to liquidate or continue operations.

A rubber company seeking the city-owned Mechanics Mill awaits action of the City Council, the Council Real Estate Committee and the Board of Finance on its offer. A rifle assembling plant wants the city-owned Stafford Mills but legal differences have cropped up.

A public hearing is to be held tonight by the City Council on granting a license to a fuse loading concern for the city-owned Fall River Bleachery property, with establishment of the industry here hinging on the license.

Conferences are under way between the Algonquin Printing Company, the Machine Printers' Beneficial Association, Mayor Alexander C. Murray and President Jerome A. Newman of the Algonquin firm, with the future of the plant, employing 350 workers, now at stake as a result of differences over the firm's plans to increase the work week and production and to stagger the work and add additional printers.

Boston Third Leading Area In the Award of Defense Work

Figures released today in Washington by Howard O. Hunter, acting Work Projects Administration Commissioner, disclosed that Boston is third leading industrial area in the United States in the percentage of defense contracts received.

Boston's percentage of the total defense awards was 7.2, according to Mr. Hunter. The New York City, Newark, Jersey City area led with 11.6 per cent. Philadelphia and Camden, N. J., was second with 9.5 per cent.

In a statement submitted to a House appropriations sub committee which considered an urgent deficiency appropriation bill for 1941, Mr. Hunter asserted:

"Defense stimulation is unevenly distributed. More than four-fifths of WPA employment is in areas which have received only a little more than one-fourth of the defense awards. Eight industrial areas have received over one-half of the defense awards, although they contain only 14 per cent of the population and 13 per cent of the WPA workers."

New Jersey and California, Mr. Hunter said, had received nearly one fourth of the defense contracts, but had only 8.4 per cent of the population. New Jersey led with 12 per cent of all defense contracts, California was next with 11.7 per cent.

The percentages of contracts for the other 10 States leading in defense work were: New York 11.3, Pennsylvania 9.5, Virginia 8.5, Massachusetts 7.7, Connecticut 5.3, Michigan 5.2, Washington 4.7, Illinois 3.1, Missouri 3.1, Maryland 3.0.

These 12 States, the Acting Commissioner stated, with 48.3 of the country's total population, had 85.1 per cent of the defense orders and 45.0 per cent of the WPA workers.

The 20 industrial areas and the percentage of defense contracts they received were cited by Mr. Hunter as:

New York City, Newark, and Jersey City, N. J., 11.6 per cent; Philadelphia, and Camden, N. J., 9.5; Boston, 7.2; Norfolk, Newport News, Portsmouth, Va., 5.7; Los Angeles, 5.0; Seattle, Tacoma, Wash., 4.8; San Francisco, 4.0; Detroit, 4.0; Baltimore, Annapolis, Md., 2.5; Bridgeport, New Haven, Waterbury, Conn., 2.2; San Diego, 2.2; Hartford, Conn., 2.1; Washington, D. C., and Alexandria, Va., 1.9; New London, Groton, Norwich, Conn., 1.8; St. Louis, 1.7; Bath, Portland, Maine, 1.5; Buffalo, 1.4; Chicago, 1.4; Dover, N. J., 1.3; Louisville, Ky., and Jeffersonville, Ind., 1.0. The percentages were for the period from June 1 to Dec. 31, 1940. The areas had 72.8 per cent of the contracts; 21.6 per cent of the total population; 18.85 per cent of the WPA workers.

Bottlenecks In N. E. Roads Hit by Army

By the Associated Press

From the military viewpoint, New England roads have too many "bottlenecks," Lieut. A. D. Henderson of the corps of engineers, First Army Corps area, said today in a radio address.

"These may be towns, narrow roads, steep grades, curves, intersections, weak or narrow bridges," he said. "Any of these may tie up military traffic for hours—and might, in a military sense, be the cause of a breakdown in the defense of a section under attack.

"Arms and men must reach the desired point with the quickest and most effective speed if military plans are to be carried out in resisting invasion."

Declaring the War Department advocates "shoulders" ten feet wide paralleling roadways, he said:

"This extra width is a very important factor in all military highways. Much of the delay and congestion of traffic in the late war was due to inadequate width of roads.

"One piece of equipment breaking down could tie up traffic for miles, and from news reports, something of the same sort happened in France and Belgium during the present war.

"Too many of our New England roads do not have this requirement."

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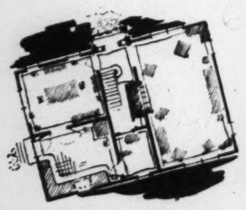

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SEVENTY-EIGHTH annual statement as of December 31, 1940

Insurance in Force	$4,613,818,062.00
Assets	1,054,369,631.85
Liabilities	
(or assets definitely pledged in contractual obligations)	963,781,815.88
Including:	
The legal reserve on policies in force	861,800,563.00
Dividends to policyholders payable in 1941	22,196,889.91
Contingency Reserve held for asset fluctuation	25,000,000.00
General Surplus	65,587,815.97
Total Surplus Resources	$90,587,815.97

SUMMARY OF ASSETS

Bonds	$638,487,268.21
Stocks	21,748,809.31
Mortgages on Real Estate	164,746,582.18
Loans on Company's Policies	86,790,830.66
All other Assets	142,596,141.49
Total Assets	$1,054,369,631.85

All bonds in default and all bonds considered to be not amply secured and all stocks are taken at actual market values December 31, 1940. All other bonds are taken at amortized values as prescribed by law. The market value of bonds is more than $32,000,000.00 greater than their amortized value used for asset figures.

THE EXCEPTIONAL GROWTH of the Company in 1940 is indicated by increase of assets in the sum of $72,649,667.12, and an increase of insurance in force of $263,139,806.00. The Company's assets passed the billion dollar mark in July, and this figure is some measure of the public confidence in our Company's strength and of the usefulness of its services.

This record and that of life insurance generally warrants the conclusion that in America life insurance is an indispensable basis for individual and family thrift and security.

GUY W. COX, *President*

Directors

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A COPY OF THE COMPLETE ANNUAL STATEMENT WILL BE SENT ON REQUEST

Bruins Seek to Equal Ranger Unbeaten Stretch Tonight—College Hockey Games

Detroit Red Wings Expect To Stop Boston Six Here

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

One of the most interesting factors about tonight's Boston Bruin-Detroit Red Wing encounter is the attitude of the Wings. They appreciate the record of 18-straight games without defeat by the Bruins and admit it would be a creditable achievement for the B's to tie the Ranger mark tonight, but they like the idea of halting the Bruins even more.

As they lolled around the Manger lobby today they were very much at ease and somewhat inclined to be cocky regarding the affair tonight. The Wings are playing pretty good hockey themselves, they have lost to the Bruins only once and tied them four times, and most of all they have little to lose and everything to gain tonight.

Although they are carrying only 14 men Manager Jack Adams reports the team in good condition and only Modere Bruneteau of the regulars is out of action. They have one of the most promising defenses in the league today with young Johnny Mowers, goalie, pressing Turk Broda of the league-leading Leafs for the Vezina trophy.

Bruins benefitted by an extra day of rest as a result of their plane trip from Detroit Sunday night and both Bill Cowley and Frankie Brimsek have sufficiently recovered from bumps to be ready to go at their usual pace. Mell Hill and Roy Conacher were the only players who did not return by plane, but they, at least, are no worse for wear than the Wings.

First and foremost in the plans of the Bruins tonight is a win or a tie to either share first place or take over from the present leading Toronto club. All during the present unbeaten stretch Manager Ross has contended that first they were after the lead and a record should be second consideration. Tonight the game means both.

If the Bruins win or tie from the Wings they not only gain the top place objective, but they equal the 1939-40 mark of the New York Rangers of going 19 straight games without defeat. If they equal that mark they go to New York on Thursday and battle Rangers. Naturally the Rangers will strive to prevent the Bruins from breaking the record.

One more incentive for Boston is at hand in that the Bruins have yet to beat Detroit on Boston ice during this schedule. They have played here twice and both times the games have gone to overtime ties, 4-4 and 1-1. In Detroit the Bruins have tied the Wings twice, 1-1 and 2-2, and the only victory took place there, a 5-3 affair, Dec. 22, the night the present unbeaten stretch of the Rossmen began.

* * *

Charley Rayner has made quite a hit in the nets for Amerks . . . Amerks have had a flair in recent years for digging up new goalies—for a time. . . . So have Chicago and Detroit . . . Canadiens have had several since the long reign of George Hainsworth.

* * *

Pete Lepine is now coaching Lachine Rapides in the Montreal District League . . . Other former Canadien team mates, Johnny Gagnon, Rod Lorrain and Albert Leduc are in the same league . . . Gagnon plays for St. Jerome, coached by Lorrain, and Leduc handles Valleyfield . . . Gagnon scored two and Lorrain one in beating Valleyfield recently, 4 to 1.

* * *

Earl Robertson, the goalie Rayner replaced, has been given a rest by Eddie Shore and Alfie Moore has taken over the Springfield net . . . Every time Canadiens drop a game or two new playeres are mentioned, among them being Flash Hollett, and Montreal papers claim an offer of $10,000 was turned down by Boston for him.

* * *

Business Manager Frank Patrick of Canadiens has returned from a scouting trip with three players lined up for next fall . . . He has two from the Coast League, Deere and McFadden, and a youngster named Tommy Cook from Moose Jaw . . . Phil Watson is not expected to return to the Ranger line-up until near the play-off time . . . Billy Taylor, young Toronto center, has already earned a $1,000 bonus—for scoring 25 points this season . . . Rangers recently defeated Amerks in a bowling match

* * *

Invited guests tonight will be the 16 members of the Sugar Bowl Committee from New Orleans and several Boston College officials . . . It will be the first hockey game for the visitors . . . Peggy O'Neil, former Boston Bruin forward, has been recalled to Canadiens with Georges Mantha for the game against Rangers at New York tonight.

Probable Line-Up

Boston		Detroit
Conacher, lw		rw, Fisher
Cowley, c		c, Motter
Wiseman, rw		lw, Liscombe
Smith, ld		rd, Orlando
Clapper, rd		ld, Stewart
Brimsek, g		g, Mowers

Alternates—Boston: Schmidt, Dumart, Bauer, Reardon, Cain, Jackson, Hill, Crawford, Hollett. Detroit: Grosso, Wares, Abel, Giesebrecht, Whitelaw, E. Bruneteau, Howe, Goodfellow.

Boston	Rangers
2-Detroit 2	1-Canadiens 1
3-Toronto 2	2-Boston 2
5-Canadiens 3	4-Detroit 1
4-Americans 1	7-Chicago 2
3-Chicago 2	1-Americans 1
6-Americans 1	3-Boston 2
4-Rangers 3	2-Detroit 2
4-Chicago 4	4-Canadiens 2
1-Toronto 0	0-Detroit 1
2-Rangers 2	5-Canadiens 2
7-Canadiens 5	7-Chicago 1
2-Canadiens 1	4-Toronto 1
1-Detroit 1	4-Boston 0
2-Chicago 2	5-Americans 2
2-Rangers 2	6-Boston 4
3-Americans 3	6-Americans 2
8-Americans 1	3-Detroit 0
5-Detroit 3	5-Chicago 3
	4-Toronto 1

Boston record reads upward for order and Rangers down.

Ulen Hoping For Victory On Saturday

Coach Hal Ulen will send his Harvard swimming team through a meet with Providence Boys' Club at the Indoor Athletic Building in Cambridge tomorrow night, but it is a cinch that his thoughts will be leaping ahead to the meet scheduled with Dartmouth on Saturday night.

Undefeated in seven engagements so far, the Crimson natators should find the Providence team no more than a good warm-up for Saturday's Eastern Intercollegiate affair with the Indians, which promises to be one of the best meets in recent years in Cambridge.

Ulen's thoughts, besides travelling ahead to Saturday, will also travel backwards to the spring of 1937, when Harvard snapped Yale's string of 165 consecutive intercollegiate victories and won its first meet in history over the Blue. He realizes that Dartmouth this week end will be in much the same position as was Harvard four years ago—and that it has almost as good a chance.

Ten times in the past have swimmers from Harvard and Dartmouth met to churn up the water, and 10 times have the men of Harvard earned more points. Altogether Harvard has scored 467 points to 250 for Dartmouth, including one lop-sided victory by a score of 56-19.

The closest the Indians ever came to winning this dual series was in 1935 when they were barely nosed out 37-34—and Coach Ulen is wondering whether this will be another meet like the one in 1935 or whether the scales will tip the other way. Whichever way they tip, however, he knows they will not tip far.

For several years now Coach Ulen has been glancing toward the hills of Hanover, wondering when Coach Karl Michael's developments would burst forth into prominence. Despite the Indians' loss last week to powerful Yale, this seems to be the year as far as Harvard is concerned. Repeatedly have stories come down from Hanover that this is the year in which Dartmouth will score its first swimming victory over Harvard.

Coach Michael has outstanding performers in Esmond Crowley, Richard Noble, Johnny Storrs, and Roland Wilhelmy in the freestyle events, Capt. Dick Potter and Dick Martens in the breaststroke, Arthur O'Mara in the backstroke, and Bob Carney in the dive.

Critics close to the situation give Harvard a slight edge on all pre-meet figurings, but they also point out that they gave Yale the edge when Harvard upset the applecart by winning in 1937. An inspired evening's work by the men of Dartmouth might be enough to upset Capt. Franny Powers' team, and in any event the meet may be decided by the final relay—which finds the four men of both teams evenly matched.

Harvard is hoping that Shaw McCutcheon, who injured his shoulder last week, will be able to return to action against Dartmouth. If he cannot, Harvard's hopes will drop for Shaw is the best springboardman at present. Other outstanding Harvard men include Capt. Powers, Art Bosworth, Darcy Curwen, and Loney Stowell in the freestyle events, Bosworth and Bill Drucker in the backstroke, and Bill Patterson in the dive.

From Providence Boys' Club, the greatest opposition will come from Soltysiak, an outstanding breaststroke swimmer, and Paulsen in the 220-yard freestyle. Gath is good in the dive.

Probable Line-Ups

Boston C.		Boston U.
Dumond, lw		rw, Hines
Chaisson, c		c, P. Brown
Pryor, rw		lw, Chambers
Maguire, ld		rd, Blasenak
Mee, rd		ld, Neilson
Sharkey, g		g, Sullivan

B. C. spares: Powers, Babine, Boudreau, Houle, Sullivan, Arone, McLaughlin, Malone, Cuenin, Carlin.

B. U. spares: Shoemaker, McArthur, Breevear, Davidson, Dewhurst, Pollard, W. Brown, Farrell, Fitzgerald.

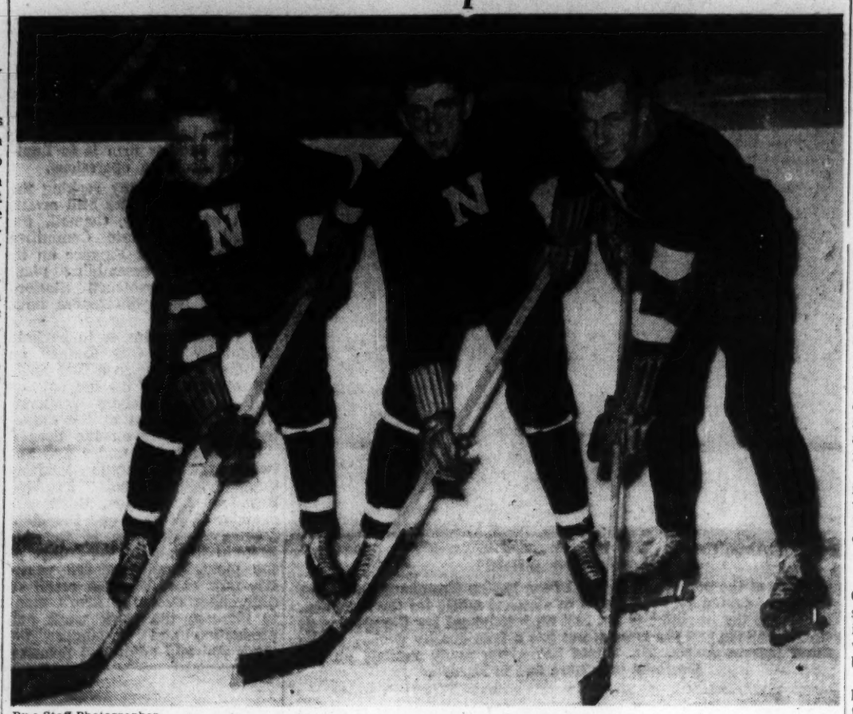
Northeastern		Middlebury
Cusick, lw		rw, F. Bates
Chipman, c		c, Johnson
Saumsiegle, rw		lw, J. Bates
McKinnon, ld		rd, Gale
Cunningham, rd		ld, Young
Hansis, g		g, Davis

Northeastern spares: Carder, Fernberg, Hutchinson, DeMontier, Westlund, Bell, Heanue.

Middlebury spares: Lundrigan, Hawes, Woolridge, Ross, Putham, Small, Mayo, Turner.

First game face-off at 8 p. m.

Northeastern's Sophomore Trio



By a Staff Photographer

Work Together on Second Line

Coach Herb Gallagher of Northeastern thinks highly of his all-sophomore second-line of Bill Hutchinson, Bob Fernberg, and Jack Carder, left to right, who have added immeasurably to the Husky attack. Gallagher claims they make more passes per square foot of ice than any three hockey players he has ever seen.

Young Art Johnson Ready For Spring Trial With Bees

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In the wake of the announcement early today that the Bees had given Wes Ferrell a locker in the Hive clubhouse comes news of Art Johnson's signing of a 1941 contract. The promising young southpaw from Winchester and Arlington paid a noon visit to President Bob Quinn and left the Hive office wearing a wide grin of satisfaction. He is anxious and ready to leave for the San Antonio, Texas, spring training camp with the initial party late Thursday afternoon, Feb. 20.

A 185-pound southpaw who starred at Winchester High School but now lives in Arlington, Johnson is one of the brightest mound prospects on the Bee roster. Although only a raw sandlot product a year ago, he impressed Manager Casey Stengel at the Bradenton camp with his stylish, effortless delivery. In some of the inter-squad games the boy gave Casey's left-handed hitters plenty of trouble. He was a nice kid, personally, they said, but they didn't like him when he started throwing those curves.

Under Onslow

Only 22 years old and still growing, Johnson worked last season with Jack Onslow's Hartford club in the Eastern League. Hartford was not a pennant winner, yet the local youngster came up with 17 victories and an earned run average of 3.10. He appeared in 33 games and in the process developed into Onslow's best pitcher. He listened to the manager's advice and studied the older hurlers in the league. Consequently, he probably picked up as much in a single year at Hartford as it is possible for an inexperienced rookie to learn.

"Onslow kept talking to me all the time," said Johnson before he left for home. "He'd start while I was in the dugout and keep it up while I was out on the hill. I didn't have a chance to forget the 'do's and don't's.'

In Great Shape

"Naturally I'm confident," Art went on. "I learned more at Hartford than I ever knew there was to learn. I'm in great shape and know I can show those hitters some fancy throwing at San Antonio. That's a long trip down there, but I'm looking forward to it. It'll be new country to me. And, too, we go over into Mexico. But don't get me wrong. I'm not going away on a sightseeing tour. I'm going to get myself a job on Mr. Stengel's pitching staff."

* * *

There is no way of telling how valuable Wes Ferrell will be to the Bees next season. If his arm is right, he could be one of the comeback sensations of the year. At least, Bob Quinn and Casey Stengel have everything to gain and nothing to lose by giving him a contract. If Wes could regain his former effectiveness, after a year on the sidelines, the Bees might easily find themselves in the thick of the first-division race.

* * *

Johnny Cooney, a man wise in the ways of baseball, told Bob Quinn that Ferrell is ready for and serious about his comeback. Wes keeps his legs in shape during the winter by touring the golf courses in the vicinity of Sarasota, Fla. Friends say that he was so anxious to try a comeback this season, he was willing to sign a minor league contract.

* * *

Ferrell, a short while back, was a great pitcher—one of the greatest of the modern era. It seems incredible that at 33 he is finished for all time. Remember, the Red Sox are counting heavily on Mike Ryba, who has been playing ball several years longer than Ferrell. Wes will realize that this is perhaps his last chance to earn big league pay checks and will work harder than the youngest rookie to get into shape.

* * *

Ferrell, when he first contacted Bob Quinn, said he would work for whatever the Bee President thought he was worth. However, Bob insisted, after hearing that Casey Stengel was agreeable, that Wes say what he wanted. A figure was finally named over the telephone and it sounded all right to the prexy.

* * *

A surprise visitor to the Hive yesterday afternoon was Dick Errickson, Stengel's sinkerball ace, who promptly signed a '41 contract. The right-hander drove over to visit his brother in Worcester and then headed for home at Vineland, N. Y. Although no hint was given by either party, Bob Quinn probably gave the pitcher a salary raise. Dick's 1940 record was 12 wins and 13 losses—not exactly sensational. But he lost several one-run decisions and finished with a 3.17 earned run average in the National League.

* * *

With Eddie Collins and Joe Cronin in the South, Fenway Park is unusually quiet these days. The only news yesterday was the arrival of Yank Terry's signed contract. Yank is the nineteenth pitcher on the Sox roster to come to terms. Only Cecil Hughson, Louisville rookie, is unsigned among the hurlers.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Tower News radiocast by recording.

For Wednesday, Feb. 12

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Rebroadcast of Tower News, by recording.

Short Waves in Boston

Today on WRUL

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, by recording.
7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program.
9:00 p. m.—Harvard University Series.
9:30 p. m.—Music.
9:45 p. m.—Social Democracy Series.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS (4.57mc)

First English Hour

6:00 p. m.—News in English; Stocks; Rhumba music; Lowell Thomas.

Second Portuguese Hour

7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Sophisticated Ladies; Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.

Second Spanish Hour

8:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Symphonic Concert.

Third Spanish Hour

9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Gordon Gifford, baritone; Potpourri; Moonlight Magic.

Second English Hour

10:00 p. m.—News in English; "The Old Maid and the Thief."

Today on Short Waves

Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Philharmonic concert. DJB, 15.20 meg., 19 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.
Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.40 meg., 19 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Hungarian March; Liast: "Les Preludes"; News in English; Messages of Hungarian World Association. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—A Report in English. JVZ, 11.81 meg., 25.3 m.; JLG4, 15.16 meg., 19.8 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJB, 15.20 meg., 19 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Headline News and Views, GSC, 9.58 meg. 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—"Midland Half Hour"; A Miscellany. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO8, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Hawaiian Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:00 p. m.—"Listening Post." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Canadians Arrive For Competition

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11 (AP)—Members of the Canadian figure skating team arrived yesterday and promptly held a practice session at the Ardmore Rink for their two-day meeting with the United States team for the North American championships. The competition started today.

The Dominion skaters are led by Mary Rose Thacker, 17-year-old Canadian champion of Winnipeg, who will defend her North American title.

Jane Vaughn, of Philadelphia, national women's champion, heads the United States team with Eugene Turner, of Los Angeles, holder of the men's crown.

Other American team members are Gretchen Merrill, of Boston; Charlotte Walther, of New York; Arthur "Buddy" Vaughn, younger brother of Jane; and Bill Grimditch, of Philadelphia, holder of the United States junior title. Alternates are Ramona Allen, of Oakland, Calif., and Robert Specht, of Chicago.

Eagles and Huskies Favored In Double-Header at Arena

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston College's powerful hockey team is expected to take another stride towards clinching the New England Intercollegiate League title tonight when it meets Boston University at the Arena in the featured half of a twin bill. In the other half Northeastern should skate to victory over Middlebury.

Much has been written about the possibilities of upsets when traditional rivals run up against each other, but for the Terriers to pull down the high-flying Eagles appears hardly probable. The two teams have met already once this season, and despite the individual efforts of B. U.'s clever first line—Bud Hines, Capt. Pete Brown, and Johnny Chambers—the BeeCees skated off with a 10-3 victory.

In league competition the Eagles have won five straight games and are well on their way to their second consecutive league championship. B. C., in fact, has made quite an impressive record in the past few seasons, for it is undefeated in its last 16 league games. When it won the title last winter, B. C. took 10 games in a row, and in the 1938-39 season it won its final game of the year from M. I. T.

Outstanding Record

Over the entire season Boston College has put together an outstanding record, for in 11 games it has bowed just once. That loss was to Yale in B. C.'s opening game by a score of 4 to 3.

Boston University, on the other hand, won four and lost four so far this winter with all losses being by wide margins. Yale beat the Terriers 12-0, Princeton defeated them 6-1, and Dartmouth duplicated B. C.'s 10-3 victory. Their wins have been over M. I. T., Harvard, Middlebury, and New Hampshire.

The game tonight will see Coach Snooks Kelly starting his high-scoring first-line trio of Al "Fishy" Dumond, Ray Chaisson, and Capt. Johnny Pryor against Coach Sid Borofsky's Hines-Brown-Chambers threesome. The Eagles have a definite edge here, as well as at defense, where Johnny Maguire and Bob Mee outshine George Neilson and Howard Blasenak.

Huskies Favored

The Eagles' goalie, Hugh Sharkey, is supposed to be the only weak link in their armor, but Coach Kelly cannot be blamed for continuing to use a net-minder who has stopped the opposition 10 out of 11 times. Opposing him will be the Terriers' Henry Sullivan.

In the Northeastern-Middlebury game, the Huskies rate a slight advantage. The Bostonians have only played four games to date, but have won three of them with their only loss being to Boston College by a 9-5 score. Middlebury, in contrast, has won only two of its eight games this season, one of their victories being a 1-0 affair over a hapless M. I. T. sextet.

In view of this Coach Herb Gallagher should not find the loss of three men too hard to take. There is no doubt that Chauncy Del Grosso, regular defenseman, will be missed, but it is expected that Lou Cunningham, Ronnie McKinnon, and Herb DeMontier will be able to handle the defense assignments satisfactorily. Del Grosso, who injured his leg in a recent scrimmage, is expected to return to action shortly. The other missing Huskies will be Paul Cleary, reserve goalie, and George Ross, general handy man.

Capt. Johnny Chipman will start at center between Fred Cusick and and Bob Saumsiegle. On the second line will be the sophomore trio of Bob Fernberg, Bill Hutchinson, and Jack Carder, and on the third Kenny Bell, John Heanue, and Carl Westlund. This game will mark the Huskies' first competition in nearly a month.

Terrier Captain To Be Announced Tomorrow Night

Boston University may have one captain, co-captains, or no captain for its football team next season—and the answer to the riddle will not be known until tomorrow evening.

Some time ago the squad was given a three-way preference regarding the captaincy in view of the fact that 12 juniors are eligible for the honor. After they voted, the squad saw their ballots sealed by Head Coach Pat Hanley, and Pat is scheduled to open them tomorrow night just prior to the sixth annual all-sports dinner at the Harden Memorial Building.

Because of this unusual situation, it is just possible that new ballots may have to be taken. If the majority of the vote is for one captain, he will be named immediately, and the same goes for the other two options. (No captain means that a leader will be appointed by Coach Hanley for each game.) If none of the selections has a majority, the squad will be summoned to vote which system they prefer and then to cast their ballots in that one way.

Football will claim the spotlight at the dinner, for in addition to naming the new captain, Coach Hanley will also award varsity letters, sweaters, and insignia, and freshmen numerals to the gridmen, while other special awards will be made.

Sports Around the Hub

Green Has Few Idle Hours

One of the busiest men in sports in this part of the country is Win Green, trainer of both the hockey Bruins and baseball Red Sox. Currently helping the Bruins extend their brilliant unbeaten string, the pride of Roxbury must leave his National Hockey League pals one week from Saturday and board a train for Sarasota, there to start the Red Sox on another spring training campaign. From the beginning of the Bruin training season in the fall, until the close of the American League schedule on the last day of September, Win has few idle hours.

* * *

Although Green takes good care of the Red Sox while at Sarasota, his heart is in the North and in the N. H. L. fortunes of the Bruins. When they win, Win is the happiest fellow on the west coast of Florida. When they lose, he has little to say. However, once the hockey play-offs are over and the American League race is under way, Greenie does his cheering at Fenway Park.

* * *

Harvard Athletic Director William J. Bingham announces that Tommy Stephenson, his assistant and publicity man since Sept. 1, 1939, has resigned to become associated with the public relations department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company in Wilmington, Del., on Feb. 24. Arthur Wild, who has been in charge of non-athletic publicity at Harvard since 1934, will now handle sports publicity as well. Wild had been a reporter for five years on the Chicago Daily News prior to taking charge of the University News Office, and before that worked on newspapers in Miami and San Francisco.

* * *

Incidentally, 32 baseball candidates reported to Floyd Stahl, the Harvard varsity coach, in Briggs Cage yesterday afternoon. About eight or 10 more men, now engaged in winter pastimes, will come out later. Pitchers and catchers have been working out for a week. The Crimson lost Tom Healy, Bob Fulton, Torby Macdonald, and Sam Merrill through graduation.

* * *

Exeter's hockey team will rule a slight favorite over its traditional rival, Andover, when the two teams meet tomorrow afternoon at The Skating Club of Boston's rink in Brighton. Andover, which will be at full strength for one of the few times this season, will attempt to make up for last year's defeat.

* * *

Shorts . . . A sailing instructors' school will start Thursday at the Boston Y. M. C. U. as part of the recreation training institute sponsored by Community Recreation Service of Boston . . . These classes will meet every Thursday morning at nine o'clock for a two-hour session with trained representatives from the Boys' Club and other various social agencies in the Hub, to organize "sailing shore schools" to prepare their members for sailing instruction at the Metropolitan District Boathouse later in the summer . . . The first New England Union Printers' bowling tournament, sponsored by the Boston Typo Sports Association, will be held at the Huntington Alleys on Feb. 22 . . . The St. Mary's Gaels on Thursday will play host to the Boston College Independents in a basketball game at the St. Mary's gym on Prospect Street, Cambridge . . . The Independents are composed chiefly of Eagle football players who went to the Sugar Bowl . . . Seven members of Chile's ski team, which is touring this section of the winter sports area, were dinner guests last night at Pico Peak, Green Mountain development.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'
For Wednesday, Feb. 12
12:45 WMEX 1470kc

Spring Comes to Harvard

Wide World

Baseball Men Report

Signs of spring at Harvard may be seen every day from now on as the baseball hopefuls get ready in Briggs Cage for the approaching season. Capt. Fred Keyes was among the first to get pointers from Coach Floyd Stahl yesterday at the first practice session.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
3:00 Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Musical programs	Sports and music
3:15 F. Parker, tenor	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	"Old-Fashioned Girl"	Sports and music
3:30 Decorating talk	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family.	Pegeen Fitzgerald, talk.	Sports and music
3:45 News; speaker	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	Across the Rio Grande	Sports and music
4:00 "Portia Faces Life"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"	Henry Cincone's Orch.	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Hilltop House"	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	"Gossip Club"	Novachord solos
4:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	"The Johnson Family"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 The Goldbergs	"Music Salon"	"Girl Alone"; sketch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 The O'Neills	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Lone Journey"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Rhythm Rendezvous	"Superman"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan's Sports	Five Star News
6:00 News; Edwin Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	"Swing Serenade"	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Digest
6:30 Paul Sullivan	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dance Digest
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	"Lend-Lease Bill"	Memory Lane	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Rhumba orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	"Mr. Keen"; drama	Newsroom of the Air	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Five Star News
7:30 Helen Mencken in	"Musico"; song guessing	Serenaders; music	"Concert Miniatures"	WMEX Drama Shop:
7:45 "Second Husband"	contest	"Confidentially Yours"	"Concert Miniatures"	"Essays in Drama"
8:00 "Court of Missing	Ben Bernie's Musical	Ray Block's Orchestra;	Wythe Williams	"Songs of Your Heart"
8:15 Heirs"; drama	Quiz; soloists	vocalists	Selective Service	"Songs of Your Heart"
8:30 "First Nighter";	"Uncle Jim's Question	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Antonini Concert Series	Ranny Weeks's Orchestra
8:45 sketch; E. Davis	Bee"; quiz	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Antonini Concert Series	"Negro in History"
9:00 "We, the People"	"Grand Central Station"	Frank Crumit and Julia	Round Table Discussion	Variety Hour
9:15 interviews; music	dramatic sketch	Sanderson's Quiz	of the Lend-Lease Bill	Variety Hour
9:30 "Professor Quiz"	News; "Inner Sanctum";	"Fibber McGee and	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Variety Hour
9:45 "Professor Quiz"	dramatic sketch	Molly"; music	News Service	Variety Hour
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	Menotti's "Old Maid and	Bob Hope Variety Show;	Third period, Bruins-	Five Star News
10:15 "Invitation to	the Thief"; by Philadelphia Opera Company	guests; orchestra	Detroit game	George MacFarland's Or.
10:30 Learning"		"Uncle Walter's Doghouse"; comedy	Art Kassel's Orchestra	George MacFarland's Or.
10:45 News of the World			"Sentimental Concert"	"Dance Parade"
11:00 Weather; news	News; music; weather	News Service	Stan Meyer's Orchestra	"Dance Parade"
11:15 Masterworks of	Tropical Moods	Local news; weather	Rep. Vreeland, N. J.	"Dance Parade"
11:30 Music; records	Will Bradley's Orchestra	Emil Coleman's Orch.	Recorded Radio Newsreel	Ranny Weeks's Orch.
11:45 T. Dorsey's Orch.	Will Bradley's Orchestra	Emil Coleman's Orch.	from London	"Day's End" news

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Double V Ranch"	Musical Clock; News	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	Jack Dalton, songs	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Good Morning"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 News of Europe	News reports	News Service	Eight Bells	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Musical Clock	Weather; news	Morning Watch	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Howdy's Revue"	News; Musical Clock	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "Lover's Lane"	Musical Clock	Movie Talk; Music	Rhythms	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 Studio program	News; "As You Like It"	Dramatized News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15 Southern Serenade	"The Breakfast Club"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30 Food and Defense	Don McNeill, m. c.;	"Just About Time"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
9:45 Bachelor's Children	orchestra; soloists	"Julia Blake"; sketch	"Choir Loft"; organ	Radio Review
10:00 By Kathleen Norris	Arthur Godfrey	"This Small Town"	New England Cupboard	Boston Speech School
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	Deep River Boys	"Melody Strings"	Studio Speaker
10:30 "Stepmother"; sk.	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	"Ellen Randolph"; sk.	"Musical Calisthenics"	"Going Shopping With
10:45 WEEI Food Fair	"Frank and Julia"	"The Guiding Light"	"25 Years Ago Today"	You"
11:00 "About Us"	Mildred W. Carlson	"The Man I Married"	News	"Letter-Quest" with John
11:15 Lincoln Day progm.	"The Voice of a City"	"Against the Storm"	"Singing Strings"	Kiley and Jay McMaster
11:30 "Big Sister"; sketch	"Harvey and Dell"	"The Road of Life"	Studio Speaker	Ann Nigro, pianist
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Musicale	"David Harum"; sketch.	Highlights Halftones	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News talk; Georgia Mae,	"Till We Meet Again"	News	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15 "Girl Marries"	songs; Stocks; Music.	"Musical Roundup"	Agricultural talk	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Leaders in Dance Time.	Italian music program.	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; talks; Wal-	Leaders in Dance Time.	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	ter Blaufuss' Orchestra.	News Service	"Is Anybody Home?"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Woman in White"	Irene Hanify, organ.	Carnival in White"	Cedric Foster, news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Right to Happiness	Agricultural News	Marjorie Mills, house-	Columbia University	Religious Program
1:45 "Road of Life"	News; Weather	hold talk	Alumni program	Religious Program
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Lincoln's Birthday Pro-	Betty Crocker	American Civil Liberties	"Sing Song Time"
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"; sk.	gram; speakers	"Grimm's Daughter"; sk.	Union Luncheon	John Kiley, Console
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	U. S. Navy Band	"Valiant Lady"; sketch.	U. S. Army Highlights	Earl Towner's Orchestra
2:45 "Home of the Brave"	U. S. Navy Band	"Light of the World"	School of the Air	News Service
3:00 Mary M. McBride	Orphans of Divorce; sk.	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Musical program	Sports and music
3:15 Treasury of Song	Honeymoon Hill; sketch.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	The Islanders	Sports and music
3:30 New England Home	John's Other Wife; sk.	Pepper Young's Family.	El Paseo Troubadours	Sports and music
3:45 News; Movie talk	Just Plain Bill; sketch.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	El Paseo Troubadours	Sports and music
4:00 "Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "We, the Abbotts"	"Susan, Be Smooth";	"Stella Dallas"; serial.	Henry Cincone's Orch.	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Hilltop House"	women's program	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	The Cavanaughs	John Kiley, organist
4:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Edgar A. Guest; News	"Young Widder Brown"	The Johnson Family	Comic Page Club
5:00 "The Goldbergs"	Shall We Waltz?	"Girl Alone"; sketch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The O'Neills"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Lone Journey"; sketch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Rhythm Rendezvous	Drama Behind the News	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	Tom Mix; sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, Sports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	Radio Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Swing Serenade	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Digest
6:30 News Review	Swing Serenade	Musical Rendezvous	News	Dance Digest
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	RFD Melodies	Memory Lane	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Rhumba Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	Mr. Keen; sketch	Sport comment	"Fu Manchu"	Five Star News
7:30 "Meet Mr. Meek";	Cavalcade of America	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	Kosciusko Memorial Pro-
7:45 comedy drama	Cavalcade of America	"Waltz Time"	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	gram
8:00 "Big Town"; Ed-	"Quiz Kids

Rambling U. of Arkansas Razorbacks Face Severe Basketball Test This Week

Victories by Rice and S. M. U. Would Revive Chances of Both

Southwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas—The rambling University of Arkansas Razorbacks who have rolled through six Southwest Conference games without a defeat face their most severe test this week when the Rice Institute Owls journey to Fayetteville, Ark., for a brace of games Wednesday and Thursday nights (Feb 12 and 13).

A sweep of the series would virtually assure the Razorbacks of an undefeated Conference season while a pair of victories for the Owls would revive the chances of both the Rice quintet and Southern Methodist University to capture the crown.

The Razorbacks continued their pennant march last week by winning two games from the rejuvenated Baylor Bears. Baylor, however, proved two things: That it is possible to limit the Razorbacks to less than 40 points and that Johnny Adams, Arkansas' star forward, can be held in check.

Fewest Points

After Arkansas won the first opening game by a runaway score of 62 to 48, Baylor came back the following night to limit the Porkers to a 36-to-31 victory. It was the fewest points made this season by the Razorbacks in Conference. In previous contest the Razorbacks had averaged 55 points a game.

One of the reasons for the low score was that Baylor guards kept Adams bottled during the game and he scored only five points. His lowest previous total points for a game was 14.

Nevertheless, Adams was far in front in the individual scoring race with a total of 85 points for six games. Behind him trails Dwight Parks of Baylor with 81 points for eight games, and Frank Carswell, Rice guard, with 71 points for five games. Adams won the scoring race in 1939.

In other games last week Baylor defeated Southern Methodist 85 to 45 and Texas handed the Texas Christian University Horned Frogs their sixth straight setback. The score was 58 to 39.

* * *

The Southwest Conference lost its "dean" of the football coaching corps last week. Morley Jennings, Baylor mentor who had held the football reins longer than any other Southwest Conference football coach, resigned. Jennings had been football coach at Baylor since 1926, the year he replaced Frank Bridges as coach. Baylor teams won 35, lost 45, and tied five in Conference competition under Jennings' tutorship.

His greatest team was in 1930, but then it won only second place. It was sparked in that year by Jake Wilson, back, and Baylor's only All-America, Barton (Botchy) Kock, guard.

His resignation is seen as a step to clear the way for his appointment as Director of Athletics of Texas Tech at Lubbock. Dell Morgan, line coach at Rice, is slated to become head coach.

Pete Cawthon recently resigned as head coach and athletic director at Texas Tech, and the appointment of two established Southwest coaches is seen as a move by Texas Tech authorities to gain admittance to the Southwest Conference.

The appointment of Morgan and Jennings, especially the latter, Tech authorities apparently believe, will give the school two spokesmen to present Tech's bid who are highly regarded by Southwest officials and fans.

* * *

The Southwest is also scheduled to lose another one of its veteran coaches soon. Reports from Austin indicate that William J. (Uncle Billy) Disch, baseball coach since 1915, is scheduled to turn his duties over to Bib Falk this spring.

Coach Disch was forced to leave the diamond in the middle of the last baseball season. Falk guided the Longhorns through the rest of the season to a Conference championship.

Falk is a former University of Texas baseball player and an ex-big leaguer. He and Frank (Pinky) Higgins, Detroit infielder, are regarded as Disch's two greatest contributions to the Big Leagues. Definite announcement of Disch's resignation is expected to be made before March 1, the date the Longhorn baseball team starts practice.

J. H.

Foxx Signs 1941 Red Sox Contract

Jimmy Foxx, Red Sox captain and first baseman, has signed his 1941 contract. Motoring over from his St. Petersburg (Fla) winter home, Double-X joined General Manager Eddie Collins at Sarasota and and agreed to terms for one year. No figures were made public. After a winter of much golf, Jimmy is in shape and ready to go, according to Ed Doherty, who talked with Collins by telephone this afternoon.

Tiger Coach Links Champion

Wide World

Baseball Players' Golf

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—Mervin Shea (right), coach of the Detroit Tigers, who won the 1941 baseball players' golf tournament here, receives congratulations from Lloyd Brown, Phillie pitcher, who was runner-up. It was the sixth annual baseball players' tourney on the Jungle Club course, owned and managed by Jimmy Foxx.

Cowley Only Six Assists From Record

MONTREAL, Feb. 11 (AP)—If Bill Cowley, the Boston center, gets assists on six more goals in the 14 games left on this season's schedule, he'll establish a new National Hockey League playmaking record. That looks like a cinch now and its almost certain that Bill will be this season's scoring champion although he has scored only 11 goals in 34 games.

Cowley, a superb passer and player-deviser, has 32 assists to his credit for a total of 43 points. Joe Primeau of Toronto established the present league record of 37 assists in the 1931-32 season. Cowley collected three assists, along with his 11th goal, last week, so six more looks like a very easy task.

That spurt gave the Bruin star a margin of eight points over his nearest rival in the scoring race, Syl Apps of Toronto. Apps earned only one assist last week, taking undisputed possession of second place in that department with 19. He has 16 goals for a 35-point total. Bryan Hextall of the New York Rangers staged the week's biggest spurt—two goals and three asists—to take third place with 31 points. He moved ahead of Sweeney Schriner of Toronto and Phil Watson of the Rangers, who did no scoring at all and remained deadlocked at 28 points. Four other players, three from Boston, moved up to tie them at that level.

Schriner, however, continued to lead the sharpshooters with 18 goals, one more than Hextall.

Jimmy Orlando, the Detroit "bad man," brought his penalty total up to 63 minutes in majors and minors and added a ten-minute misconduct penalty to that total.

The scoring leaders:

	G	A	Pts
Cowley, Boston	11	32	43
Apps, Toronto	16	19	35
Hextall, Rangers	17	14	31
Schriner, Toronto	18	10	28
Watson, Rangers	10	18	28
Howe, Detroit	14	14	28
Bauer, Boston	12	16	28
Wiseman, Boston	12	16	28
Schmidt, Boston	10	18	28
N. Colville, Rangers	9	18	27
L. Patrick, Rangers	13	13	26
Drillon, Toronto	15	10	25
Thoms, Chicago	11	14	25
Taylor, Toronto	7	18	25
R. Conacher, Boston	15	9	24
Quilty, Montreal	13	10	23
G. Allen, Chicago	12	10	22
Dumart, Boston	12	10	22
Abel, Detroit	8	14	22

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Notes From New Green Book

Picked out of Bill Brandt's National League Green Book . . . By pacing his circuit in batting last season, Debs Garms became the baby member of the National League .300 Club . . . The leader is Johnny Mize, with a .339 figure for his five Cardinal years . . . Medwick has .333 for nine seasons, Vaughan .325 for the same number, and Klein .324 for 13 . . . The hardest batter to "double" at first base was Stan Hack, who also topped his loop in basestealing . . . A surprising arrival on the tough-to-double table is Max West, the slow-footed Bee . . . The answer is, of course, that Maxie hits most of his balls in the air, instead of along the ground.

* * *

Mel Ott needs 35 more runs batted in to reach the 1,500 level . . . The Little Giant of the Polo Grounds also needs only 12 more home runs to reach 400 . . . Claude Passeau, Cubs, had only eight homers hit off his delivery last year in 281 innings . . . Dick Errickson, Bees, had seven in 236 frames . . . They collected 19 off Bucky Walters, the earned-run leader, in 305 innings . . . Incidentally, the Passeau record means that he was tagged for a four-bagger only once in every 30½ innings of hurling . . . Mize and Frank McCormick were the N. L. sluggers to homer at least once in each park . . . Just 136 four-baggers were manufactured at the Polo Grounds . . . Pittsburgh's Forbe's Field was low on the list with a mere 48.

* * *

The Giants failed to produce a circuit clout at the Boston Hive . . . Pittsburgh missed connections at Cincinnati . . . Lon Warneke hit as many homers at Wrigley Field as Mize—one . . . Despite his success in recent years with the Reds, Paul Derringer's lifetime pitching record against Boston, Brooklyn, and Pittsburgh is no better than .500 . . . Paul is 22 and 22 with the Bees, 24 and 24 with the Dodgers and 17-17 with the Pirates . . . Fred Fitzsimmons had a six-won-and-none-lost record against both the Phillies and Pirates last summer . . . His two setbacks came from the Cubs and Reds . . . Said Bill Klem last September about Al Barlick, young N. L. umpire: "He's going to be the best umpire in baseball history."

* * *

Jocko Conlan also joins Klem's staff this season . . . Conlan's first umpiring job was forced on him . . . While playing the outfield for the White Sox, he jumped in and finished the game for an injured arbiter . . . After two years in the New York-Pennsylvania League, he moved to the American Association in 1938 . . . Mel Preibisch, rookie Bee outfielder, collects Indian relics as an off-season hobby . . . Like Ernie Koy, he attended the University of Texas . . . The Cubs think they have another Bob Feller in Swede Erickson, up from Tulsa . . . Erickson once fanned 18 Joplin batters in a Western Association night game . . . His debut in the Texas League was a four-hit shutout . . . Wayne Ambler, formerly of the Athletics, gets a trial with the Reds this spring.

* * *

Cincinnati's star rookies are Dick West, catcher from Indianapolis, and Mike Dejan, outfielder and Southern Association batting champion from Chattanooga . . . Purchased from Chattanooga in July for about $30,000 and then optioned back to Birmingham . . . Ace Adams, who makes a bid for a mound job at the Polo Grounds, spent the winter driving a truck at the new Army cantonment, Camp Peay, Tullahoma, Tenn . . . Jack Brewer, another Giant rookie, is off the Southern California campus . . . Dick Conger, Pirates, formerly of the U. C. L. A. campus, has an off-season job as an assembler of mechanical toys for a Los Angeles department store . . . Frank Crespi, Cardinals, once starred on a St. Louis high school nine.

Meadows to Defend Crown

Earle Meadows of the Southern California A. A., the Olympic pole vaulting champion of 1936, has entered the lists for the defense of his crown at the fifty-third annual national A. A. U. track and field championships at Madison Square Garden on Feb. 22, it was announced by Meet Drector Daniel J. Ferris.

Meadows showed that he is in fine form to launch his title defense by clearing 14 feet at the Millrose Games on Feb. 1, and then vaulting 14ft. 6⅞in. for a new indoor world record at the Boston A. A. meet in the Boston Garden on Feb. 8. Incidentally, he received 42 votes from Boston sports writers in being awarded the Hallahan Trophy, which goes to the outstanding athlete at the Unicorn Games. He went over the bar at 14ft. 6⅞in. on his first try for the record. Kenny Dills, the ex-California star, and Milton Padway, ex-Wisconsin, have both filed their entries.

All three of these starters are sound 14-footers, Meadows holding the accepted world's outdoor record of 14ft. 11in., while Dills did 14ft. 8in. last season. Meadows holds the existing A. A. U. championship record of 14ft. 3⅜in. which was set last year.

The vaulting competition is expected to be the best of the indoor season because the nationals always find the athletes of the country at their competitive peaks. That is why this meet is hailed as America's top-ranking indoor games.

Lloyd Waner Signs 15th Buc Contract

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Outfielder Lloyd Waner, last of the Pittsburgh Pirate team that won the National League pennant in 1927, has signed a contract for his 15th season with the Bucs.

Lloyd, who holds a .319 batting average for 14 seasons, was the junior member of the "Waner brothers" duo, broken up this year when the Bucs released his elder brother, Paul, an outfielder. Vince Di Maggio's heavy hitting and excellent fielding ousted Lloyd from a regular position last year and he finished the season with an average of only .259.

Wyatt, Hamlin Sign

BROOKLYN (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers brought their roster of signed and presumably satisfied ball players up to 32 with the receipt of contracts from two veteran right-hand pitchers, Luke (Hot Potato) Hamlin and Whitlow Wyatt.

Down the Sports Trail

Tennis Body Makes a Move

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (AP)—The U. S. L. T. A. finally has got around to the problem of taking the racket out of tennis, and its ruling that if a player wants to be a tennis bum he can't do it entirely on the company's time is a step in the right direction. And not a goose step, either. It was a right smart move.

According to the new rules a player can eat on the house only about four months out of the year, and he may be forced to take desperate measures to subsist the other eight months. He may even have to go to work.

In the past there was an eight-tournament rule. That is, a player could accept expenses for eight tournaments only, exclusive of national and sectional championships. However, there was nothing to prevent him from accepting the hospitality of a tournament official and parking his duffle bag as a house guest, and through that loophole a first-class player could squeeze in a year-around supply of beans and bacon.

The rule has been more sharply defined by limiting a player's competition to his home sectional championship and four other sectional championships in addition to the nationals. Figuring a tournament, with incidental traveling, takes about a week, that means about 16 weeks.

The catch is that that's all there is, there isn't any more, and a player wanting to continue this course in higher education must pay his own tuition.

Right now the top-flight amateurs have a tournament schedule which is the envy of Freddy Corcoran, the Boston lad who works hard trying to line up enough tournaments to keep the golf pros fairly active during the winter.

The U. S. L. T. A. rules offer a vivid contrast to those of the United States Golf Association, which figures that if a player can't pay his own way to a tournament he'd better stay home. For only two tournaments—the national public parks and the national intercollegiate—are players permitted to accept expense money.

The winter golf tournaments offer a pretty good testimonial as to how well the U. S. G. A. keeps its amateurs in line. Very few big-name amateurs, or amateurs of any rating for that matter, compete, and then only when a tournament is in their immediate vicinity.

The U. S. G. A. has a pretty good idea of the financial status of the different amateurs, and if a player started traveling around in a manner not in keeping with his pocketbook, he immediately would be looked upon with suspicion.

At any rate, it begins to look like the career amateurs, if they want to continue their tennis as a year-around business, might have to turn pro, which certainly would have its drawbacks. They'd have to pay their own expenses then.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Toronto	21	10	3	97	66	45
Boston	17	7	10	107	81	44
Detroit	13	11	10	78	68	36
Rangers	13	14	8	95	88	34
Chicago	13	16	6	82	92	32
Montreal	10	19	6	84	103	26
Americans	8	18	9	70	123	25

B. C. Said to Be Balking at Two Games in South

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 11 (AP)—Boston College is balking at playing the University of Tennessee in football at Memphis next Nov. 15, the Nashville Banner says.

The paper's story reported Boston authorities were insisting that the game be transferred to Boston this year and that they would play a return game at Memphis or Knoxville in 1942.

John C. Curley, Boston College athletic director, was quoted as saying in a telephone conversation that he had agreed with Maj. Bob Neyland, Tennessee coach, to play the 1941 game in Memphis, but "our president and the faculty have to pass on all games, and they have ruled that the football squad can make but one trip south during the 1941 season."

"We were booked already to play Tulane at New Orleans on Sept. 27," Curley was quoted. "That game must stand. I have been negotiating with Major Neyland and Tennessee officials in an effort to switch our game to Boston, but have reached no agreement. They don't want to do it.

"We would like to play them in Boston in 1941, then meet them in Memphis or Knoxville in 1942. Our stadium holds 43,000. We would have a capacity crowd, I feel sure, for a return engagement of the Sugar Bowl teams this year."

Major Neyland, at Knoxville, had no comment to make.

Strafaci Medalist

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 11 (AP)—Frank Strafaci of Great Neck, N. Y., won medal honors with a 37-36—73 in the qualifying round of the annual golf club champions tournament for the Walter J. Travis Memorial Trophy.

Quadrangular Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts.
Princeton	3	0	0	11	3	6
Yale	0	1	1	4	5	1
Dartmouth	0	1	1	1	2	1
Harvard	0	1	0	3	4	0

Result Feb 11

Princeton 2, Dartmouth 1.

College Hockey

By the Associated Press

Illinois 8, Michigan Tech 2.
Princeton 2, Dartmouth 1.
Colby 6, New Hampshire 4.

Cardinals Have Promising Group Of New Hurlers

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 11 (AP) — Two months ago when fans criticized the St. Louis Cardinals for disposing of five veteran players, General Manager Branch Rickey assured them the club was not deliberately tossing away 1941 pennant chances. Rickey said capable men were coming up from the farms to plug the gaps and predicted a championship this season, if the pitching came through.

To find that needed pitching, Manager Billy Southworth will begin looking over 20 hurlers at the St. Petersburg, Fla., training camp in two weeks. In the group will be the two leading pitchers last season—Lon Warneke and Bill McGee—each of whom won 16 and lost 10. It also includes Clyde Shoun, the left-hander who was made over from an excellent relief pitcher into a successful starter by Southworth when he took over in June last year.

Among the new hurlers, with their last year's victories and club, are: Harry Brecheen, left-hander, Columbus (16); Murry Dickson, right-hander, Columbus (17); Henry Gornicki, right-hander, Rochester (19) Howard Krist, right-hander, Houston (22); Herschell Lyons, right-hander, Rochester (19); Matthew Surkont, right-hander, Decatur (19).

The club's roster also includes three catchers, seven infielders and eight outfielders.

No announcemenes of signed contracts have been made, but the club said that did not mean no player had signed. Rickey has been called out of the city much of the time since the contracts were mailed.

Several players have made known objections to 1941 salary figures—John Mize, home run king of the majors last year; Don Padgett, catcher, and Shoun. The club expects to iron out these differences before the spring training gets well under way.

Middlebury College Winter Carnival to Open Thursday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Feb. 11—The Tenth Annual Middlebury College Winter Carnival will open here next Thursday evening, Feb. 13th, with the coronation of the Winter Sports King and Queen amidst a colorful pageantry of sculptured snow and ice.

Following the ceremony, the King and Queen, from atop their royal throne of ice, will be entertained by a musical ice skating show highlighted by a series of special figure skating numbers by Isabelle Jones and Cynthia Pettinger of the Skating Club of Lake Placid. The skating carnival will conclude with the performance of a number of special musical military numbers put on by a group of 24 men and women students.

Twenty-one Ski Teams

Twenty-one men's and women's ski teams will compete in the long week end of ski events which will get underway Friday morning with the men's downhill race on the slope of Bread Loaf Mountain, with teams from Dartmouth, Brown, Amherst, Mass. State, New Hampshire, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Vermont, Rensselaer Polytech, Williams and Norwich competing against Middlebury.

During the afternoon, the men's and women's slalom races will be held on the Bread Loaf open slope with women ski teams representing—Connecticut College for Women, Middlebury, McGill, Syracuse, St. Lawrence, Elmira, Jackson, Wheaton, New Hampshire, Vermont, Cornell and Swarthmore. In the evening, spectators and skiers will attend the student production—"Fleecing the Greeks"—a musical comedy written and produced for the Carnival.

Hockey Scheduled

Starting early Saturday morning, the men's cross country and women's downhill events will be held. While these events are going on up in the mountains, a hockey game will be played between the Middlebury College varsity and alumni hockey teams. The most spectacular and important event of the Carnival—the jumping—will be held in the afternoon on Chipman Hill, a half mile from town, with many of the East's leading skiers competing for honors. A ski banquet at which prizes will be awarded will be held in the evening at Middlebury Inn, with members of the competing ski teams guests of honor. Following the banquet the "Klondike Rush," a ski costumed dance, will be held in the gymnasium.

The Carnival will end Sunday with an all-day outing on Bread Loaf Mountain, during which races and other ski events will be held for the spectators who are in the beginner's stage.

Hoppe Needs Four More

CHICAGO, Feb. 11 (AP)—The grandstand experts said Willie Hoppe couldn't do it again, but he's sweeping through the finest field of three-cushion billiards stars in the world just as he did a year ago.

Last year he won 20 straight matches and finished undefeated. Now he has won 13 straight in the current round-robin tourney and needs only four more victories to duplicate that feat.

Welker Cochran of San Francisco, former world's champion, is his 14th opponent tonight. Then he faces Jay Bozeman, Vallejo, Calif.; Jake Schaefer, Cleveland, and Allen Hall, Chicago, but not in that order, before the title battle ends Friday night.

All of the other 13 contestants have been eliminated mathematically.

Schaefer, tied with Bozeman for second place with 11 victories in 13 starts, takes on Otto Reiselt, Philadelphia, in the matinee feature, and Bozeman plays Hall in the nightcap.

Hoppe's 13th victim last night was Art Rubin, New York, 50 to 38, in 58 innings. Schaefer defeated Art Thurnblad, Kenosha, Wis., 50 to 33, and Bozeman brushed aside Reiselt, 50 to 25. Cochran outlasted Hall, 50 to 39, leaving them tied for fourth with nine victories apiece and four defeats. Joe Chamaco, Mexico City, defeated John Fitzpatrick, Los Angeles, 50 to 29. Standings:

	W	L	High Run	Best Game
Hoppe	13	0	9	26
Bozeman	11	2	8	27
Schaefer	11	2	11	38
Cochran	9	4	9	32
Hall	9	4	8	27
Rubin	9	5	11	38
Thurnblad	9	5	9	33
Chamaco	10	6	12	27
Reiselt	8	5	8	50
*Fitzpatrick	9	8	8	41
*Lewin	8	9	9	42
Lookabaugh	7	9	8	35
*Denton	7	10	9	48
*Crane	7	10	7	46
*Jackson	5	12	7	46
*Moriarty	4	13	8	56
*Kenney	1	16	8	51
*Peterson	0	17	5	0

*Completed schedule.

Results Feb. 10

Hoppe defeated Rubin, 50 to 38 in 58 innings.
Schaefer defeated Thurnblad, 50 to 33 in 46 innings.
Bozeman defeated Reiselt, 50 to 25 in 34 innings.
Cochrane defeated Hall, 50 to 39.
Chamaco defeated Fitzpatrick, 50 to 29 in 53 innings.

Tennis Shift

FT. LAUDERDALE, Fla., Feb. 11 (AP)—The winter tennis scene shifted to this resort city today, with half-a-dozen of the nation's top stars expected to compete in the seventeenth annual mid-winter invitation tournament.

Former National Champion Bobby Riggs, who conquered Jack Kramer of Los Angeles yesterday in Palm Beach to win the South Florida tournament, drew a bye in the first round but several other ranking players were booked to play.

Frank Kovacs of Oakland, Calif., whose domination of the winter circuit was broken by Hal Surface of Kansas City at Palm Beach, Elwood Cooke of New York, and Wayne Sabin of Portland, Ore., each was scheduled to meet little-known players in the opening round.

In winning over Kramer, Riggs forced the California youngster to play the type of baseline duel at which Bobby excels. He made fewer errors than Kramer and walked off with the match, 6—3, 6—2, 6—3.

Cooke and Surface defeated Kramer and Sabin in the doubles final, 6—4, 3—6, 6—4, 1—6, 8—6.

New World Mark May Be Made By College Runners

BERKELEY, Calif., Feb. 11 (AP)—A new 440-yard dash world record may be set within two years because of close rivalry between two of the nation's outstanding collegiate runners, according to Brutus Hamilton, University of California track coach.

Hamilton said in an interview that Grover Klemmer, California's sophomore sensation, and Gene Littler, University of Nebraska ace, are likely to push each other to new 440 marks.

Klemmer, who won the national 400-meter championship last year as a freshman, was tabbed a sure record-breaker by Hamilton. The coach added, however, Littler is the type of hard-runner who makes for records, and that Klemmer may be forced to his limit to beat him.

The two runners started their duel when Littler won by inches from Klemmer in the Sugar Bowl invitational meet last year. It will be continued in dual meets between California and Nebraska this year and next. A home-and-home agreement was reached between the two universities yesterday, with this year's contest set for Berkeley April 19.

As a freshman, Klemmer was the sensation of coast cinder paths. His fastest official time was 47 seconds for 440 yards, although several times he was clocked in 46.8 seconds—near-record performances. The world record is Ben Eastman's 46.4, set in 1932. Klemmer is expected to be the mainstay of the California mile relay team which will go after the world relay mark.

Littler's best official time also has been 47 seconds.

Indians Mack's Choice to Take American Flag

CARLSBAD, Calif., Feb. 11 (AP)—The Cleveland Indians are Connie Mack's choice to win the American League baseball pennant this year. The manager of the Philadelphia Athletics, who arrived last night with a dozen of his pitchers and catchers and an outfielder, correctly predicted last spring that the Champion New York Yankees would finish third.

Even if the Reds win the race this season, however, Mack reiterated his recent declaration that the Athletics are likely to spring a surprise.

"I'm not predicting any pennant or even a place in the first division for us, but I don't think we will be in the cellar."

After a two weeks' session with his battery hopefuls here, Mack will take the entire Athletics squad into spring training at Anaheim, Calif.

For the past six years, the Athletics have been the most consistent club in the American League. They have won only between 53 and 58 games each season. Their top percentage has been .389 and their low .346. Four times they have finished eighth and twice seventh.

Discussing possibilities of the coming season, Mack said:

"We have three pitchers we are really counting on this year—John Babich, Bill Beckman and Nelson Potter. And if Chubby Dean, who pitched brilliantly against the Yanks early last season and then faded, can regain that form and hold it, maybe we'll have a fair pitching nucleus."

In the party arriving here were Pitchers Beckman, Potter, Dean, Porter Vaughn, Phil Marchildon, Jim Ferrick, Herman Besse, Lee Ross and Jack Knott; Catchers Frank Hayes and Hal Wagner, Outfielder Carl DeMiles and Secretary "Mac" MacFarlane. Knott, who joined the party at Los Angeles, came to the Athletics from the Chicago White Sox in the Dario Lodigiani deal.

Pocket Billiards

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 11 (AP)—Willie Mosconi, 25-year-old New Yorker, won a world pocket billiards tourney game last night by running out his string of 125 in the first inning after his opponent, George Kelly of Newark, broke.

It was the third time since the tournament began that Mosconi accomplished the feat. He did it against Defending Champion Andrew Ponzi in New York and against Joe Procita in Boston.

Informal Football

CHICAGO (AP) — Authoritative campus sources here said that the University of Chicago, which abandoned intercollegiate football in December, 1939, has approached several small Midwest schools for 1941 games.

The institution had no football team, as such, last fall but a squad of 30 to 40 boys dabbled at six-man football under the supervision of Coach Kyle Anderson. Scrimmages were held with several junior college elevens.

Nelson Metcalf, athletic director, declared that any 1941 football plans did not indicate a change in policy by the institution, which still is a member of the Western Conference.

"Our football playing again next fall will be of an informal variety," he explained. "We may arrange a few games with nearby schools."

However, it is known that the University of Louisville was approached for a 1941 game. Two others considered as possible opponents for the Maroons are Wheaton (Ill.) College and Shurtleff College which was undefeated last season.

Athletic officials plan to charge no admission to the games.

College Boxing

By the Associated Press

Michigan State 8½, Temple, 1½.

Another Record For Vander Meer

ST. PAUL, Minn. (AP)—Johnny Vander Meer, who pitched two successive no-hit games in the National League, set up a new record in the American Association during his brief stopover last summer.

In preparing his latest edition of "record makers in the American Association," Lou McKenna, business manager of the St. Paul club, discovered that Vander Meer had broken the record of Marty O'Toole for average strikeouts per nine-inning game.

Vander Meer, while farmed out to Indianapolis, McKenna's records showed, fanned an average of 9.34 last summer, compared with O'Toole's 8.71 in 1911. The southpaw was recalled by the Cincinnati Reds before last season ended.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 10

Indiana 50, Iowa 40.
Illinois 55, Chicago 29.
Wisconsin 48, Northwestern 48 (overtime).
Rhode Island State 90, Maine 48.
Kansas 44, Nebraska 38.
Iowa State 50, Kansas State 41.
Drake 35, St. Louis 29.
Kentucky 60, Mississippi 40.
South Carolina 49, Presbyterian 34.
Louisiana State 43, Georgia Tech 41.
North Carolina 76, Clemson 53.
Georgia 46, Florida 40.
George Washington 61, Maryland 28.
Tennessee 34, Alabama 23.
Mississippi State 42, Tulane 35.
Alma 72, Olivet 43.
Albion (Mich.) 44, Tri-State 41 (two overtimes).
Westminster (Pa.) 54, West Chester 35.
Dubuque 50, Parsons 39.
St. John's (NY) 58, Providence 49.
Geneva 48, Bethany (W. Va.) 42.
Vermont 45, Norwich 43.
Virginia M. I. 60, Virginia Poly 52.
Macalester 50, River Falls T. 41.
Baltimore 67, University of Mexico 44.
Knox 39, Lawrence 30.
St. Ambrose 35, Central (Ia.) 20.
Mankato T. 33, Gustavus Adolphus 31.
N. M. Aggies 43, Ariz. St. (Flagstaff) 30.
Dayton 52, Ohio Wesleyan 46.
McMurry 44, Daniel Baker 26.
Montana State 43, Greeley State 35.
Buena Vista 47, Southern (S. D.) Nor. 38.
Kansas Wesleyan 60, Friends 49.
Texas Mines 47, Arizona 35.
Gonzaga 38, College of Idaho 36.
Kent State 47, Wilmington 39.
Defiance 50, Grand Rapids 44.
Youngstown 53, Waynesburg 47.
Millsaps 58, Chattanooga 22.
Howard 43, Spring Hill 37.
Southwestern (Tenn.) 54, Sewanee 36.
Emporia Teachers 57, St. Benedict's 39.
Whitman 54, Nazarene (Ida.) 42.
Tarkio 33, Drury 29.

Indians Get Klein

CLEVELAND (AP) — The Cleveland Indians have signed Richard Klein, right-hander who pitched for the Northwestern University team. Klein's home is Fort Madison, Iowa.

College Wrestling

By the Associated Press

Oklahoma A. & M. 18, Illinois 6.

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Zighéra Orchestra's Second Concert of Season—Music on the Air

Halffter's Sinfonietta On Jordan Hall Program

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Something came over the young musical crowd that flourished just after the World War that could be shaken off only by help of a small instrumental ensemble; and that something, and the crowd, too, if nobody objects to the appellation, manifested themselves at the concert of the Zighéra Orchestra, directed by Bernard Zighéra, in Jordan Hall last evening.

The "something" inhered in a four-movement Cinfonietta by Ernesto Halffter; and the "crowd," now grown mature, was represented in the audience that applauded the performance of the work. Those postwar years were an artistic time indeed, and they expressed themselves right across Europe and America with as great a liveliness and brilliance as perhaps any period of so short duration ever expressed itself.

* * *

The type of ensemble which served the little era was one in which talent of the highest kind prevailed, and the name the "crowd" gave it was "chamber orchestra." It was a poor sort of designation, goodness knows, applied from the phrase, "chamber music," and perhaps bye and bye it will have fallen into disuse; but certain of the compositions that were written for chamber orchestra will without doubt survive, as the Halffter piece has done.

The ingenuity developed by composers of that bright and brief day seemed somewhat in the line of freakishness then, but it sounds a good deal in the nature of power now. One quality required above all else was that of interest. Stupidity and pedantry were "out." All kinds of knowledge, however, were counuted praiseworthy and every sort of skill was approved. More than that, knack in handling musical material, ability to score in distinguished fashion for instruments, and a thorough classical schooling were taken for granted in the composer who asked for the "crowd's" attention.

* * *

Halffter, then, a man of no popular acclaim, and yet a master of form and style, had a place on Mr. Zighéra's program—Halffter, of Spanish nationality; and in music, nationality means much, let us not forget. If anything made the chamber orchestra composers international rather than merely of their own country, it was that most of them spent what they could of their leisure, which meant a considerable allowance of their working time, in Paris.

To note what the Zighéra group entertained its audience with, Mozart's Divertimento No. 7 in D major (K. V. 205) did for overture; Wagner's "Siegfried Idyl" figured in chief position; Mabel Daniels' "Pastorale Ode" for flute and strings, Op. 40, with James Pappoutsakis as soloist, reopened proceedings after the intermission, and Halffter's Sinfonietta (Pastorella, Adagio, Minuet, and Allegro) stood for finale.

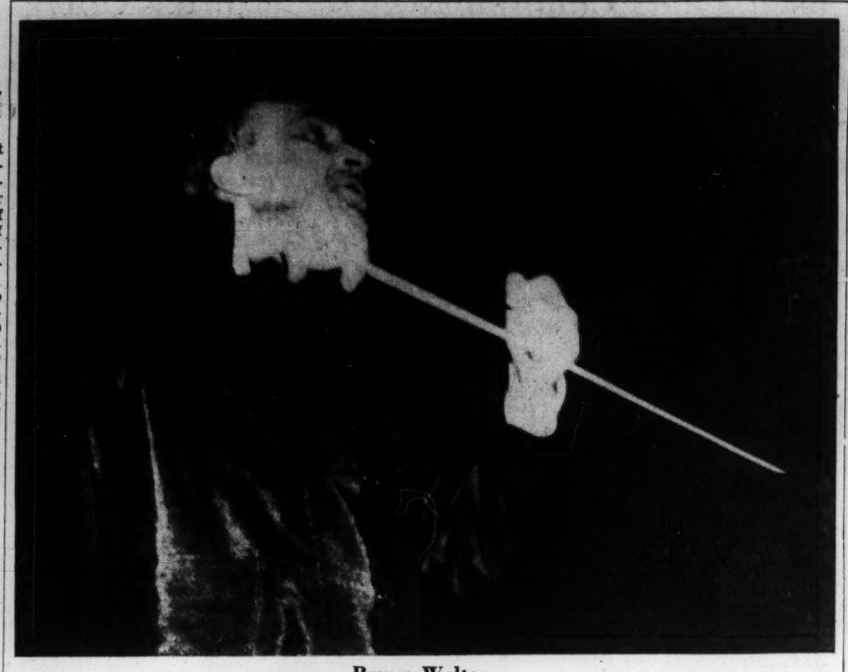
Harvard-Radcliffe Concert

The Harvard Glee Club and the Radcliffe Choral Society, G. Wallace Woodworth, conductor, will give their annual concert in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, with the assistance of brass and drums from the Boston Symphony Orchestra, on Thursday evening, March 6.

Mr. Woodworth has prepared the program with the feeling that although it is the responsibility of all the arts at this time to get on with their work and to keep alive the heritage of civilization, still such an occasion as this annual concert must take account of the terrible events abroad. A large part of the program is therefore English music, and represents in some fashion the impact of tragedy in the world upon the artistic mind.

Gustav Holst's "Dirge for Two Veterans," for men's voices, brass and drums, will be followed by two eighteenth-century Elegies, remarkable in both poem and musical setting for their feeling for the English countryside in spring. Two works from the foremost masters of the sixteenth century will complete the first half of the program, the setting of the "Lamentations of Jeremiah," by Thomas Tallis, and William Byrd's motet on the verse from the Psalms, "The souls of the righteous are in the hand of God."

The second half of the program consists of "The Rio Grande," by the Englishman Constant Lambert, text by Sacheverell Sitwell, and operatic choruses from Verdi's "Otello" and the Paris version of "La Reine Indigo," by Johann Strauss.



Bruno Walter

Conducting "Don Giovanni" on March 31 during the Boston engagement of the Metropolitan Opera Company.

Radio Systems Begin Drive To Popularize B. M. I. Songs

Behind the Microphone

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Since radiocasters have had their popular music supply curtailed by their dispute with the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, they have begun to popularize their new supply from Broadcast Music, Inc., the copyright society formed by the National Association of Broadcasters.

"Meet the Music," heard over the Columbia Broadcasting System on Sundays at 2:35 p. m., eastern standard time, is one of the first "song plugging" sessions of B. M. I. music sponsored by the radiocasters. Fredda Gibson and Jack Leonard are the soloists singing the new songs from the B. M. I. catalogue, with Lyn Murray's Orchestra.

League of Composers

Another group handicapped by the dispute is comprised of American composers of classical music. Unable to get radio playings of their songs, some of these composers, who are Ascap members, have chosen the recorded route.

A representative body of modern composers, the League of Composers, has launched a new series of Recorded Contemporary Classics to be issued in a limited subscription edition on order from the League office at 113 West 57th Street, New York. The first recording that has been issued is Arnold Schönberg's "Pierrot Lunaire." Other works scheduled to be issued are Louis T. Gruenberg's "Daniel Jazz," Igor Stravinsky's Concerto for Two Pianos, Paul Hindemith's "Das Marienleben," Serge Prokofieff's Sonata for Two Violins, Roger Sessions's Piano Sonata and Marc Blitzstein's new opera, "No For an Answer."

A ballad and classical song popularizing session is the CBS "Golden Treasury of Song," radiocast daily at 3:15 p. m., eastern standard time. The series was begun by Jan Peerce, tenor, but has since been taken over by Frank Parker, a popular radio soloist.

Even the popular music situation has bettered for radio. Benny Goodman and his orchestra are to begin a commercial program series shortly. Mr. Goodman is to try out some of his ideas on WJZ, New York, and, if successful, the program will be heard over a full network. Mr Goodman will be able to play a great deal more of his own music with the entrance of his own publishing company into the B. M. I. fold.

New Program

To go on the CBS network on March 1 is a new program headed by Ed Gardner, who is to play the role of "Archie" which he popularized in a CBS sustaining series, "So This Is New York." Now directing Rudy Vallee's program, Mr. Gardner will portray the role of host to singers, comedians and other talent with the backing of John Kirby's Orchestra.

On the sentimental side is the "Gay Nineties Revue," featuring the songs of the decades leading to the turn of the century, with Joe Howard, Beatrice Kaye and Ray Bloch's Orchestra. This program will begin on Feb. 24 and is scheduled to replace a Monday evening commercial program at 8:30, eastern standard time.

Something of the order of song popularization for radio is needed if the results of a recent poll taken by Movie-Radio Guide are heeded as a trend. A Music Battle Poll conducted by the magazine disclosed that three out of four of the readers were dissatisfied with the type of B. M. I. music now being played.

One of the first programs to be based on the life of a draftee is "Dear Mom," a dramatic series based on the letters home of two soldiers and their troubles with an unsympathetic top sergeant. This is aired Sundays at 5:55 p. m., eastern standard time.

George MacLean

Gennaro Papi

To conduct during the Boston engagement of the Metropolitan Opera Company.

Berkshire Music Center, 1941

Gregor Piatigorsky, Hugh Ross, and Leo Schrade have been added to the faculty of Berkshire Music Center, which will meet this year, July 7-Aug. 17, at Tanglewood, between Stockbridge and Lenox, Mass., under the direction of Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. The Berkshire Festival (July 31-Aug.17) falls within the last three weeks of the school term.

Mr. Piatigorsky will have charge of the chamber music department. Mr. Ross, who is director of the Schola Cantorum in New York, will join G. Wallace Woodworth, conductor of the Harvard and Radcliffe choruses, in preparing the Festival Chorus for the performance of the "Missa Solemnis" of Beethoven at the Berkshire Festival. Mr. Schrade, of the Department of Music at Yale University, will be an assistant instructor in composition.

The school will offer classes in conducting, in composition, in operatic interpretation, and in symphonic performance.

Paul Hindemith will conduct a survey of choral and instrumental music in study and performance. A concert will be given each week.

The Department of Orchestral Conducting will be in charge of Dr. Koussevitzky and Stanley Chapple, as last year. The Department of Choral Conducting will be under Messrs. Woodworth and Ross. The School Orchestra will be in charge of Dr. Koussevitzky, assisted by Richard Burgin, Stanley Chapple, and 30 members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. The classes in Composition will be in charge of Aaron Copland and of Paul Hindemith. The Opera Department will be in charge of Herbert Graf, stage director of the Metropolitan Opera Company, assisted by Boris Goldovsky and Richard Rychtarik. Classes in Solfege and Country Dancing are announced.

Olin Downes will give general lectures in addition to the part he will take in the survey conducted by Mr. Hindemith. Lecturers will include Howard Hanson, Archibald T. Davison, Carleton Sprague Smith, and others.

An enlarged membership, limited to 350, will be accepted for this second term. To accommodate these, new buildings are planned, with extended facilities for group performance. Two hundred eighty-five applications have been received in advance of the publication of the catalogue.

Ray Lee Jackson

Emanuel Feuermann

Cellist to be heard in Jordan Hall, Friday evening, Feb. 21, in the Aaron Richmond Chamber Music Series.

Ballet Theater Novelties

New York

The Ballet Theater will open its New York season tonight at the Majestic Theater. The first program contains two novelties, the new Antony Tudor comedy of professional jealousy in the world of ballerinas, "Gala Performance," and Agnes de Mille's essay in satiric allegory, "Three Virgins and a Devil." On the opening bill will be Anton Dolin's restoration of "Giselle" with Mr. Dolin dancing the role of Duke Albrecht.

Performances will open on Tuesdays and run through Sunday night, with matinees on Thursdays and Saturdays. The Thursday matinée, following a policy initiated last season, will be a professional matinée.

The first week will see Eugene Loring's "Billy the Kid" in its new, expanded version; Anton Dolin's "Capriccioso," which came out of a project to revive his "Italian Suite" and grew into a new ballet, and Mr. Dolin's revival of the famous Pas de Quartre of Queen Victoria's time as done in the styles of Grisi, Grahn, Cerrito, and Taglioni.

The Loring piece, which is epic Americana dramatizing in ballet form the winning of the West and the conflict of law with outlaw individualism, has been added to the Ballet Theater's repertory through the co-operation of Lincoln Kirstein and Ballet Caravan.

New works scheduled for succeeding weeks include Eugene Loring's "The Man from Midian," for which Darius Milhaud has composed the score. Winthrop Bushnell has composed the libretto, which follows the story of Moses.

There will be another new ballet from Antony Tudor—his first entirely new work since he came to America—"Verklärte Nacht," to Schönberg's music.

As usual, the Ballet Theater will offer décors by two of its designers of last year—Lucinda Ballard and Nicholas de Molas. And, for the Tudor Ballet, "Verklärte Nacht," it will introduce a name new to the American theater—Peter Piening, who has had a distinguished career in the Continental theater. Mr. de Molas will be well represented. His are the designs for "Gala Performance" and for "The Man from Midian."

The schedule for the first week follows:

Feb. 11—Giselle; Three Virgins and a Devil; Gala Performance.
Feb. 12—Giselle; Three Virgins and a Devil; Gala Performance.
Feb. 13 (Matinee)—Les Sylphides; Three Virgins and a Devil; Bluebird; Gala Performance.
Feb. 13 (evening)—Les Sylphides; Billy the Kid; Bluebird; Goyescas.
Feb. 14—Swan Lake; Billy the Kid; Capriccioso.
Feb. 15 (matinee)—Capriccioso; Billy the Kid; Swan Lake.
Feb. 15 (evening)—Carnaval; Jardin aux Lilas; Swan Lake.
Feb. 16—Capriccioso; Pas de Quatre; Three Virgins and a Devil; Billy the Kid.

New Mystery Play

Barré Lyndon's "The Man in Half Moon Street," a mystery play new to Boston, will be given by the New England Repertory Company at the Playhouse, 36 Joy Street, Thursday and Friday evenings. "East Lynne" will be presented again on Saturday evening.

Al Shean in 'Popsy'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

"Popsy," which opened at the Playhouse last evening, is a folksy American comedy. The playwright, Fred Herendeen, imagines a veteran professor—someone on the order of Al Shean, for instance—who is about to quit teaching in Madison, Wis., after 32 years and retire to Kaala, Oahu, Hawaii, to write a book. At this moment, two of the professor's daughters choose to leave their husbands and return home, while a third, the youngest, has a falling out with her fiancé.

Mr. Herendeen labors through the remainder of the three acts to produce domestic tranquility for the offspring, a task in which he succeeds, and to set Professor and Mrs. Tibbs on their road to Hawaii, in which he does not. The Tibbses finally give their Hawaii tickets to daughter Jane and her new husband in exchange for the young couple's tickets for Niagara Falls, which is nearer home than Kaala Oahu, besides being easier to pronounce.

If everything were as happy as the ending, "Popsy" might be recorded as a bright, engaging, and generally wholesome comedy. Even in its present condition, the effort was greeted with considerable friendly laughter. But Mr. Herendeen's craftsmanship is not of the best. Even the funny lines are but half funny. And the characters are unrealized.

Mr. Shean, as Popsy, resorts constantly to vaudeville technique—taking the audience into his confidence—in an effort to fortify the comedy.

The direction of Rowland G. Edwards is of a piece with the play. Considering the material the supporting players do well.

J. D. B.

Marc at Germanic Museum

After having admired from colored reproductions "The Red Horses" of Franz Marc, it is a joy to see the canvas in the original. Admiration for this German artist grows immeasurably on viewing the exhibtion of his oils at the Germanic Museum at Harvard.

Franz Marc had a short, compact career in a world of turmoil and strife. He fell at Verdun at 36. He left a repetoire of paintings which record with graphic gusto his fondness for animals. While fellow artists were altering the form and substance of pictures, abstracting, contorting, remolding, Franz Marc proceeded in a world of his own, partitioned by arcs and angles, arched with rainbows and waterfalls, suffused with bright colors. He portrayed the horse, the antelope, the deer, the cow, with bounding energy and rhythmic grace. A true artist, he was capable of channeling his strong feeling in the path of well ordered design. He was a poet and decorator, artistic kin to Paul Gauguin, Vassily Kandinsky, Marc Chagall, and Vincent Van Gogh. He was, in other words, one of our great modern romantics.

The pictures at the Germanic Museum belong to an artistic epoch which is now well in the past. The primary colors, laid on in great shafts, the prismatic design, the emphasis upon abstract pattern, the geometric bias, the pronounced continuation of figure design beyond natural contours to the frame, all that came in the aftermath of Paul Cézanne, in the excited experimentation of Picasso and the analytical Cubists.

Today Marc's abstractions seem somewhat elementary. They are in any event easy to grasp and not displeasing. The method was carried far beyond Marc's extreme; it was exhausted, exploited and finally expelled. The vivid colors were softened, the sharp contrasts were moderated, the refractions and angles melted away, except in a few like Feininger whose pictures to this day carry on with refinements and distillations the manner of Franz Marc.

Thousands of pictures have been painted by less important artists of our time in the mood of Marc. But invariably they lack what this painter possessed, great sensibility, inventiveness, poetic imagination, and the capacity to endow his delightful subjects with vitality, not through faithful record of their visual appearance but through cogency of design. What our great modern painters have accomplished is a revolution against photographic depiction, a restoration of the living, expressive, communicative language of design. So thrilled were Marc and fellow artists with the new vision that they accented, underscored, overemphasized the stuff of design; they used pigment to excess. They were shouting their freedom from the rooftops. Franz Marc painted yellow cows and red horses, and bewitched mills. He lived in the enchanted world of imagination, and because he succeeds in transporting us there for a few delightful moments, we are deeply grateful.

D. A.

Lehmann Program

Lotte Lehmann's program for her concert tomorrow forenoon at the Hotel Statler, in the Morning Musicale series, Paul Ulanowsky at the piano, follows:

An eine Quelle
Das Wirtshaus
Der Doppelgänger
Die Post
} ..... Shubert

Der Nussbaum
An den Sonnenschein
} ..... Shumann

Das Mädchen spricht
O liebliche Wangen
} ..... Brahms

D'une prison
Offrande
} ..... Hahn

La Vierge à la crèche
C'est mon ami
} ..... Deli Acqua Marie Antoniette

Traum durch die Dämmerung
Allerseelen
Wiegenlied
Zueignung
} ..... Strauss

Entertainment Timetable

Play

Civic Repertory—
"Life With Father," featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

Little Theater

Peabody Playhouse—
"A Protegee of the Mistress," a comedy by Alexander Ostrovsky, presented by the Ford Hall Forum Players. 8:30.

Music

Longy School of Music—
Regular open-house concert at 1 Follen Street, Cambridge. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Hotel Statler—
Concert by Lotte Lehmann, soprano; Paul Ulanowsky, accompanist. 11 a. m.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Holiday," 2:15, 5:45, 9:30. "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland. 3:50, 7:50.

Fenway—
"You're the One," Bonnie Baker, Orrin Tucker and Jerry Colonna. 1:10, 4, 6:55, 9:40. "The Lone Wolf Keeps a Date," Warren William. 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

Fine Arts—
"Here Is Ireland." 1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, 9:15.

Keith Memorial—
"Kitty Foyle," featuring Ginger Rogers. 11,15 a. m., 2:40, 6:05, 9:35. "The Saint in Palm Springs," George Sanders, Wendie Barrie. 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:05. "March of Time," 10:50 a. m., 2:20, 6:45, 9:10.

Kenmore—
"City for Conquest," James Cagney and Ann Sheridan. 2:50, 6:15, 9:40. "Christmas in July," Dick Powell. 1:25, 4:50, 8:10.

Majestic—
Walt Disney's "Fantasia," in Technicolor, with Leopold Stokowski conducting. Matinees 2:30, evening performances 8:30.

Metropolitan—
"Western Union," Robert Young, Randolph Scott, Dean Jagger, and Virginia Gilmore. 10 a. m. 12:50, 3:35, 6:25, 9:10. "Case of the Black Parrot," William Lundigan. 11:45 a. m., 2:30, 5:20, 8:10.

Modern—
"Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda. 9:40 a. m., 12:45, 3:50, 6:55, 10. "Go West," with the Marxes. 11:10 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:30.

Orpheum—
"This Thing Called Love," Rosalind Russell and Melvyn Douglas. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 7:25, 10:20. "Nobody's Children," Edith Fellowes. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:20, 6:15, 9:10.

Paramount—
"You're the One," Bonnie Baker, Orrin Tucker, and Jerry Colonna. 10:15 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:55, 9:38. "The Lone Wolf Keeps a Date," Warren William. 9:05 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:45, 8:35.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Here Comes the Navy," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. "Murder Over New York," Sidney Toler. 2 Evenings 6:30-11.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. 2 and 8.
Regent: "City for Conquest," James Cagney and Ann Sheridan. "Girl from God's Country." 2 Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Bitter Sweet," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. "The Great Profile," John Barrymore. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland. "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. 1:30 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Lost Horizon," Ronald Colman. 3:55, 7:50. "The Awful Truth," Irene Dunne. 2:15, 6:10, 10.
Brookline Village: "Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:50, 4:58, 8:06. "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland. 3:18, 6:26, 9:34.
Cleveland Circle: "Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. "No, No, Nanette." Anna Neagle. 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "A Night at Earl Carroll's," Ken Murray. "Romance of the Rio Grande," Cesar Romero. 2. Continuous 7-11.
Harvard: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper. "Always a Bride," Rosemary Lane. 2 and 7:45.
University: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. 3, 6:15, 9:40. "March of Time," 2:40, 8, 9:35. "Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:30, 4:25, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. "Lady With Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Codman Square: "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. 3:20, 9:20. "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. 1:45, 7:30.
Dorchester: "Escape to Glory," "Meet the Wildcat." 2. Evenings continuous 7-11.
Franklin Park: "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. 3:40, 9:25. "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. 1:55, 8:10.
Strand: Comrade X." Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. "Lady with Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland. "San Francisco Docks." 2 and 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Bank Dick," W. C. Fields. 3:13, 7, 9:49. "One Night in the Tropics." 1:44, 8:20.
Park: "Arise, My Love," Claudette Colbert. "Melody and Moonlight." 1:30 and 7:45.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper. "March of Time." 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland, 3:11, 8:17. "Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:53, 6:49, 9:59.
Hyde Park: "Devil's Pipe Line," Richard Arlen. "Bowery Boy." D. O'Keefe. 1:45 and 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Here Comes the Navy," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. "Blackout," Conrad Veidt. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper and Madeleine Carroll. 3:05, 8:50. "The Flag Speaks." 2:40 and 8:25.

MALDEN — Granada: "Gallant Sons," Jackie Cooper and Gene Reynolds. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05. "Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. 3:10, 6:20, 9:30.
Mystic: "Kit Carson," Jon Hall. 1:55, 8:30. "Blackout," Conr Veidt. 3:55, 6:50, 10.
Maplewood: "Night Train," M. Lockwood and R. Harrison. "Melody Ranch," 1:45. Continuous 7-11.
Orpheum: "Arise, My Love," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. "Dreaming Out Loud," Chester Louck. 1:45 and 7.
Strand: "A Night at Earl Carroll's," Ken Murray. 2:25, 8:35. "Girls Under 21," Bruce Cabot. 3:35, 7, 9:50.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Lady with Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. 1:45, 8. "Comrade X." 3:20 and 9:35.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Rhythm on the River," Bing Crosby. "Lady in Question." 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. "Murder Over New York," Sidney Toler.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. "Street of Memories." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK — Colonial: "Here Comes the Navy," Pat O'Brien and James Cagney. 2:15, 8. "Night at Earl Carroll's." 2, 9:20.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Here Comes the Navy," Pat O'Brien and James Cagney. "Trail of the Vigilantes," Franchot Tone. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. "Night Train." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD — Norwood: "Arizona," Jean Arthur and William Holden. "Angels Over Broadway," Thomas Mitchell and Rita Hayworth.

QUINCY — Quincy: "No, No, Nanette," Anna Neagle and Roland Young. "Give Us Wings." with the Dead End Kids.
Strand: "Comrade X." Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. "Gallant Sons," Ian Hunter and Jackie Cooper.

REVERE — Boulevard: "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. "Lady with Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. 2 and 8:10.
Revere: "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. "Lady with Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. 2 and 8:10.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Escape," Norma Shearer. "Little Bit of Heaven." 2 and 8.
Capitol and Ball Square: "Third Finger, Left Hand," Melvyn Douglas and Myrna Loy. "Murder Over New York," Sidney Toler. 2 Evenings at 6:30. Last complete show at 8.
Davis Square: "Knute Rockne—All American," Pat O'Brien. "Beyond Tomorrow." 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "City for Conquest," James Cagney and Ann Sheridan. "Gold Rush Maisie," Ann Sothern. 2 and 7:45.

SOUTH BOSTON — Broadway: "Hell Below," Lum and Abner in "Dreaming Out Loud." 2 and 7:30.
Strand: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. "Romance of the Rio Grande," Cesar Romero. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Rangers of Fortune," Fred MacMurray. "Hit Parade of 1941," 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper. 2:40, 8:30.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. "Lady With Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Moon Over Burma," Dorothy Lamour. "Escape to Glory." 1:45 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Howards of Virginia," Martha Scott. "Money and the Woman." 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. "The Mummy's Hand." 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. "Escape to Glory," Pat O'Brien and Constance Bennett. 2:30 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Here Comes the Navy," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. "Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayres. 1:30 and 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "The Westerner," Gary Cooper and Walter Brennan. 3:47, 8:07. "Dispatch From Reuters," Edward G. Robinson. 2:10, 6:30,

Amusements

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"An uproarious entertainment." N. Y. Times
ED WYNN In his New Musical
BOYS AND GIRLS TOGETHER
The DeMARCOS Jane PICKENS Dave APOLLON
BROADHURST, 44th St., W. of Broadway. Evgs. 8:40
Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:40—$1.10 to $2.75

"Funniest play you ever saw."—Cue
CHARLEY'S AUNT By Brandon Thomas
JOSE FERRER Arthur Margetson
Nedda Harrigan Reynolds Denniston
CORT Thea., 48 St. E. of B'y. BR. 9-0046. Evgs. 8:40
MATINEES WED. & SAT. at 2:40

"Lavish, lovely and tasteful."—Coleman, Mirror
IT HAPPENS ON ICE
with 100 world-renowned ice-skating stars
and JOE COOK
CENTER Theatre, Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474
Evenings including Sundays, 8:40—$1.10 to $2.75
Mats. Wed. & Sat., $1.10 to $2.20. No Mon. Perfs.
UNRESERVED 75c SEATS ON SALE AT EACH PERFORMANCE WHEN DOORS OPEN

"Witty, lively, friendly and topical."
—J. D. B., The Christian Science Monitor
HOLLYWOOD THEATRE ALLIANCE presents
MEET THE PEOPLE
An Intimate Topical Musical Revue
MANSFIELD Theatre, West 47th St. CI. 5-5357
Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 55c-$2.20

"See it and enjoy it."—Brown, Post
MR. AND MRS. NORTH
ALFRED de LIAGRE, Jr., presents
A New Comedy by Owen Davis
from the stories by Francis & Richard Lockridge
with PEGGY CONKLIN & ALBERT HACKETT
BELASCO, 44 St., E. of B'way. BRy 9-2067
Evs. 8:40. $3.30 to 55c. Mats. Wed. & Sat. $2.20 to 55c

"GREAT FUN."—Anderson, Jour.-Amer.
MAX GORDON presents
MY SISTER EILEEN
The Comedy Hit by
JOSEPH FIELDS and JEROME CHODOROV
Based on the Stories by RUTH McKENNEY
Staged by GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
BILTMORE THEA., 47th St., West of B'way. Cl. 6-9353
EVGS. 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:40

JANE DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents
COWL A New Comedy by JOHN VAN DRUTEN
OLD ACQUAINTANCE
with Kent Smith PEGGY WOOD
Directed by Auriol Lee
MICROSCO Thea. W. 45th St. Cl. 6-6230. Evgs. 8:40
Matinees WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY at 2:40

If it's a B. G. De Sylva Musical
It's the Hit of B'way
"A roaring musical."—Atkinson, Times
ETHEL MERMAN in
PANAMA HATTIE
COLE PORTER Songs
46 ST. TH., W. of B'y. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed & Sat.

"A Perfect Musical."—Walter Winchell
William Vera Victor
GAXTON ZORINA MOORE
LOUISIANA PURCHASE
with IRENE BORDONI
Music and Lyrics by Irving Berlin
Book by MORRIE RYSKIND
IMPERIAL, W. 45 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

"A highly prized playgoing experience."
J. B., The Christian Science Monitor
ETHEL BARRYMORE in
THE CORN IS GREEN
NATIONAL Theatre, 41st, W. of Broadway. PE. 6-8220
Evgs. 8:40, $1.10 to $3.30 Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

The Theatre Guild and Gilbert Miller present
HELEN HAYES MAURICE EVANS
in WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE'S Comedy
TWELFTH NIGHT
ST. JAMES Thea., West 44th Street. Evgs. 8:40
Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat. 326 Seats All Parts, $1.10

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
50th St. & 6th Ave.
ARIZONA
Starring Jean Arthur
William Holden • A Columbia Picture
ON STAGE: "The Last Time I Saw Paris"—Leonidoff's Interpretation of Kern's Immortal Song hit. Orch., Direction Ernie Rosey. 1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle $1.65-$0

Zane Grey's Greatest Western!
'WESTERN UNION'
ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St. • PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

THE SOUND IS ALL AROUND YOU
". . . it froths over the proscenium arch, all but prances up and down the aisles . . . leaves the audience gasping."
—Time Magazine
WALT DISNEY'S
FANTASIA
In Technicolor • STOKOWSKI conducting
the magic music of RCA FANTASOUND
Twice Daily. All Seats Reserved. MATS. 2:30; Mon. to Fri., 75c. $1.10. EVENINGS 8:30 and Sat., Sun., Hol. Mats. $1.10, $1.65—Prices Include Tax—Mail Orders filled promptly.
MAJESTIC
219 Tremont—Liberty 7788
Seats also at Filene's and Jordan's
Fantasia cannot be shown in any other theatre in Massachusetts.
"FABULOUS" —AMERICAN
"BRILLIANT" —HERALD

LOEW'S STATE
KEN. 3666
THE BEST IN SCREEN ENTERTAINMENT
LIB 3491
and ORPHEUM

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Zane Grey's "Western Union" in Technicolor. Robert Young, Randolph Scott, Dean Jagger, Virginia Gilmore. Also "The Case of the Black Parrot"

Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

BOSTON (STAGE)

POSITIVELY LAST 3 WEEKS!
Engagement Must End Mar. 1
CIVIC Repertory Theatre Com. 4420 | Mats. 2:30 | Evs. 8:30
LIFE WITH FATHER
WITH
Dorothy GISH and Louis CALHERN
Evs. $1.—$2.50. Wed., Sat. Mats. $1.—$2 plus tax
SEATS ALSO AT FILENE'S AND JORDAN'S

BOSTON

Aaron Richmond Presents
Col. W. DeBasil's ORIGINAL
BALLET RUSSE
Next Tues. thru Sat., Opera House
TICKETS DAILY 9 to 6
Room 210, Pierce Building, Copley Sq.

Commerce and Finance

New Peak for U.S. Crude Oil Production—Surplus Increases

Business and Industry

Japan Trying To Increase Trade in S.A.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — Japan's quest for more non-war zone trade has brought another mission to South America, whose ports today are visited by a large number of Japanese steamers than at any previous period. The latest delegation, although not official, is headed by Mr. Riyoichi Mizutani, an executive of the Ministry of Trade and Industries, and receiving every facility from the visited countries.

The object of the mission is said to be informative only, but the visiting synchronizes with a determined publicity campaign to insist that distance should remove all suspicion of Japanese aims, which are declared to be purely commercial. The diversity of production favors interchange between Japan and South America, it is said.

In Peru publicity has been directed especially to rebut the recently-increased assertions that a Japanese "fifth column" is at work there. In April of last year there was wholesale sacking of Japanese establishments in Peru. The community newspaper Peru Jiho claims that suspicion has been revived and its editor has appealed for fair play. He denied his compatriots were armed and invited Peruvians to attend community gatherings to verify subjects under discussion there.

The composition of the mission reveals at a glance the main trading hopes of Japan. Members are mainly mining and cotton textile representatives. Forced to trade throughout South America, practically, by compensation, the Nipponese hope to be able to buy sufficient mineral products to pay for increased sales of cotton goods. Peru, Bolivia and Chile have been visited by numerous Japanese mining experts.

Pacific coast republics report there is hardly one mining proposition neglected by national or Anglo-American firms which has been re-examined by the Japanese in the hope of reviving output. In several cases they have employed blocked funds, proceeds of excessive sales in earlier years, to develop old properties.

In the Transandean republics the Japanese appear disposed to accept whatever products are available, apart from food. Interest has revived in Argentine wool, while there have also been inquiries for raw cotton in several countries.

There was an Asuncion report that Paraguay would close an agreement to send cotton fiber to Japan for the first time. A trial shipment of 500,000 kilograms, to be carried by Japanese steamers sailing from Buenos Aires, is expected this month.

Your Income Tax

No. 14

Compensation of State Officers and Employees

All officers or employees of States, or political subdivisions thereof, or any agency or instrumentality of any one or more of the foregoing, are required to include in gross income, for Federal income-tax purposes, the compensation received by them during the year as such officers or employees.

Retired officers and employees of States, and political subdivisions thereof, or any agency or instrumentality of any one or more of the foregoing, who received in 1940 pensions or retirement annuities based on the services rendered by them while in active service as such officers or employees, are required to include such pensions or annuities in gross income for Federal income-tax purposes. If the pension or annuity is paid in whole or in part from a fund derived from amounts deducted from the compensation of such officer or employee while in active service, the amounts so contributed are considered the "consideration paid" for the pension or annuity. The amount received by the retired officer or employee shall be included in gross income each year to the extent of 3 per cent of the "consideration paid," the balance of the annuity payments being excluded in determining gross income for that year. When the aggregate of the amounts thus excluded from gross income equals the "consideration paid," the entire amount thereafter received as a pension or annuity must be included in gross income.

These taxpayers are entitled to the same deductions and credits as are other taxpayers. Dues paid by teachers to professional societies, the price of their subscriptions to educational journals connected with their profession, and traveling expenses, including railroad fares and meals and lodging, incurred in attending teachers' conventions in the United States, if they are not reimbursed for such expenses, are deductible from the compensation received by them as teachers in determining net income for Federal income-tax purposes. Records of such expenditures should be kept to substantiate the deductions claimed.

Campaign expenses and contributions made to political parties or organizations at any time are not deductible. Campaign contributions received by a candidate for a public office are gifts, and not income, so are not required to be included in the gross income for Federal income-tax purposes.

Business Failures Top '40

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the week ended Feb. 6 numbered 284, compared with 300 in the previous week and 251 in the comparable week of 1940, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

U. S. Treasury on Keen Search For Another Billion in Taxes

Article 2

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10—The Treasury is trying to piece together a new tax net that will catch at least an additional billion dollars of revenue.

Its experts are combing through old revenue laws, studying the yields and collection difficulties of old taxes, weighing the possibilities of lifting the rates and broadening the scope of present taxes.

So far the signs have pointed to:

1. Laying a tax upon the yield from government bonds and making another effort to tear away the shield that thus far has protected state and local bonds from taxation.
2. Lifting the tax on excess profits to make certain that the defense drive builds no new fortunes.
3. Making new alterations in the income tax structure.
4. Increasing some of the excise taxes, laying similar taxes upon new articles.

Aiming at Lower Incomes

The excise tax in many respects verges closely upon the domain of the sales tax, and President Roosevelt has declared himself opposed to a tax policy which restricts general consumption so long as men and machines are idle.

This does not mean, however, that he is opposed to using such a tax when it is laid upon selected articles. Here, the effort is to reach articles that fall into the luxury, or non-necessity, class, so that the tax still will be garbed in the theory that men should be taxed according to their ability to pay.

Nevertheless, the old maxim of the late Speaker Rainey still holds true: The principal job of a tax bill is to get the most feathers with the least squawking from the goose.

In addition to ideas that have been pondered by the Administration, several Republicans have spoken up about the tax problem. Senator Robert Taft of Ohio has proposed a further lowering of exemptions and a boosting of rates to provide a bigger tax take from the low income groups.

And Representative Treadway of Massachusetts introduced a resolution to create a Joint Congressional Committee on Federal Finance to be composed of members of the Senate Finance and Appropriations Committees and the House Ways and Means and Appropriations Committee. It would co-ordinate the "appropriation and revenue raising committee of Congress by providing an 'over-all picture of the federal government's financial situation.'"

The Search for Taxes

Back in May of 1939, Secretary Morgenthau appeared before the Ways and Means Committee of which Mr. Treadway is a member and said:

"If the Ways and Means and Appropriations Committee of this House and the Finance and Appropriations Committees of the Senate could meet each session as one joint committee on fiscal policy to consider the over-all aspects of expenditure and revenue programs, simplification and greater effectiveness would result."

But in May of 1939, Congress was not paying much more attention to Administration suggestions than it is to those of Republicans now.

For the first 76 years of Congress' life, however, the Ways and Means Committee handled both revenue-producing and appropriations measures in the House. In that way, the agency of Congress that was charged with "okaying" the spending was kept constantly aware of the fact that the money had to be raised in some manner.

But in 1865, the committee got so busy trying to find ways of financing the Civil War that the House turned the job of appropriating over to an Appropriations Committee. The fact may not be significant when the needs of that final year of the war are considered, but it is true that 1865 is the only year of billion-dollar spending that lies between 1789 and 1914.

It was in this period that the Ways and Means Committee, after levying taxes on everything it could think of—sugar, two cents a pound; pig iron, $9 a ton; salt, 18 cents a hundred pounds—dug up the income tax. Already, the committee had put a blanket tax on everything made, from raw material to finished product. Manufacturers were taxed on the total value of their products as well as specifically on their production per ton, per pound, or yard.

States' Rights Involved

The bond tax problem is likely to be more difficult for the Treasury, and Congress, than either a reshaping of the income tax or the various business profits taxes.

Time after time during the last 20 years, Presidents and Secretaries of the Treasury have asked Congress for power to tax state and municipal bonds. Always they have met such stubborn opposition from the cities and states that Congress has backed away fearfully.

The question of states' rights is involved, and a constitutional amendment might be needed—an amendment which would be hard to get past the state legislatures. Without such an amendment, any law which sought to collect such a tax probably would be contested in the courts.

It would be easier to get permission to tax Federal securities. And Secretary Morgenthau appears to have shown that taxation will not hinder the selling of such securities. Back in December, he issued half a billion dollars of wholly taxable defense notes—the first such issue in history. It runs for five years, bears the low rate of three quarters of one per cent interest. He could have sold eight times as many as he offered.

To crack off the shell of tax exemptions that protects long-term bonds, however, he would have to go to Congress.

The Treasury figures that there are upward of $70,000,000,000 of tax exempt securities of all kinds outstanding, half of them wholly exempt, half only partially exempt. Of these, 47 billions are of the Federal Government, or guaranteed by it; two billions are of Federal agencies, unguaranteed by the Government; the remainder are state and local, territorial or insular. These add up to about 20 billions.

13 Billions Held Privately

Of the Federal, or Federal guaranteed, 19 billions are held by commercial or savings banks, six by insurance companies, seven by Federal agencies and trust funds, two and a half by Federal Reserve banks. Almost 13 billions are held privately.

Estimates of how much such a tax would net the Federal Government reach above 100 millions for Federal securities alone. The figure would be almost doubled if State and local securities were added to the list.

Opponents of such a tax argue, however, that the increased interest the States and cities would have to pay would amount to more than the Federal Government would be able to collect in taxes. They have argued also that the Federal Government, by throwing its own securities open to both State and Federal taxes, would have to pay so much more in added interest charges that it would lose most of the tax income it collected from that source. They have denied vigorously that tax-exempt bonds were a hiding place for millionaires' fortunes.

One such study said a review of the assets of 3,044 estates of more than a million dollars, and with a total gross value of ten billions, showed only about a tenth of the gross—or a billion dollars—invested in exempt bonds.

But, regardless of what may happen to State and city bonds, the person who buys future issues of the Federal Government is likely to pay tax on the coupons he clips from those bonds.

Tomorrow: Excess War Profits Taxes

St. Lawrence Project Revived

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department said in a special report that completion of the St. Lawrence waterway project would open new shipbuilding facilities in the Great Lakes states that would be needed for a "long period to come."

"Disquieting" war losses, the report said, have overtaxed construction yards on the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific coast while the availability of inland facilities was restricted by the navigation limitations of the St. Lawrence River.

First Report

The report was the first of seven on the project being prepared at the request of President Roosevelt. Negotiations with Canada for an agreement for development of the St. Lawrence were revived by Mr. Roosevelt some time ago. A treaty was rejected by the Senate in 1934.

There have been reports on Capitol Hill that the President would ask the present Congress to approve an agreement with Canada for a vast waterpower and navigation project, but in the form of legislation rather than a treaty. This would make it effective upon approval by a majority of the House and Senate and signature by the President, whereas ratification of a treaty requires a two-thirds vote of the Senate.

"The United States must prepare to meet in the most economical way its own and very likely world shipping requirements," the Commerce Department report said. "This is inescapable whether the European war continues or is concluded with one or the other side victorious.

"The United States must supply the deficiency in shipping if the war is extended, or if Great Britain is victorious; or in case of a German victory, it must compete with the superior ship and naval construction facilities of the whole European and Asiatic continents.

"The advantages of the Great Lakes area, center of the steel and machinery industries of the North American continent, in ship construction have long been recognized."

Power Also Needed

On the question of power, the report said that the necessity for industrial expansion to carry out the defense program "impressed upon the administration in Washington and the Government of Canada the compelling need" for additional facilities to meet future requirements in the Province of Ontario and in New York State, "particularly in high-load industries."

"This brief survey," the report continued, "indicates that the overwhelming weight of opinion, based on evidence gathered during the course of 45 years" has favored proceeding with construction of the project.

Suspended from Trading

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission suspended Joseph L. Merrill of Bronxville, N. Y., from membership on national securities exchanges effective Feb. 15 on a charge of manipulation. Mr. Merrill has resigned as a partner in Merrill, Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt since the proceeding was begun last Oct. 16.

Oil Output In 1940 At Record Top

WASHINGTON (AP)—Crude oil production in 1940 totaled 1,351,847,000 barrels—a new record. Last year's output was 87,500,000 barrels more than the 1939 total.

In December production remained about stationary, with a daily average of 3,565,200 barrels compared with 3,563,500 in November.

Announcing these figures in its monthly report, the Bureau of Mines said crude production in December totaled 110,520,000 barrels, compared to 106,904,000 in November. No material changes, it said, were recorded in the daily average output in any of the producing states. The balance of supply and demand during the month hinged, the bureau added, on foreign trade, and an increase in imports and a decline in exports, resulting in a net gain of about 900,000 barrels in crude stocks compared with a decline of about 700,000 barrels in November.

Stocks of all oils were drawn on in December to the extent of about 2,870,000 barrels. For the year there was a net gain of about 39,000,000 barrels which brought the total of stocks on hand on December 31 to 563,954,000 barrels.

Production of aviation gasoline amounted to 6,894,000 barrels. Stocks totaled 9,512,000 barrels and 497,000 barrels were exported.

The report said the yield of gasoline continued to decline with an average for December of 43.1 per cent compared with 43.4 in November. Domestic demand for motor fuel in December was 46,413,000 barrels, up 6 per cent over December, 1939. The annual total was 589,424,000 barrels, also a gain of 6 per cent.

Exports of motor fuel in December amounted to 1,983,000 barrels, while 25,107,000 barrels were shipped during the whole year. The stocks of finished gasoline increased about 4,500,000 barrels in December, bringing the total to 77,943,000 on December 31.

John Hancock Assets and New Insurance Rise

The John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston showed exceptional growth in 1940, indicated by an increase in assets in the sum of $72,649,667 and an increase of insurance in force of $263,139,806, President Guy W. Cox, announced in his annual report at the annual meeting.

The John Hancock's assets passed the billion dollar mark in July and now amount to $1,054,369,631; representing a gain for the year 1940 of 7.4 per cent. Insurance in force increased to $4,613,816,602.

In connection with the asset gains, President Cox reported that the market value of the John Hancock's bonds is more than $32,000,000 greater than their amortized value used for asset figures.

Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries in 1940 amounted to $99,319,559, or $328,872 per business day.

Dividends on ordinary policies for 1941 will continue at the rate adopted in 1937 and continued for 1938, 1939 and 1940.

The amount set aside for disbursement of dividends in 1941 is $22,196,889, an increase of $1,553,499 over 1940.

The assigned liabilities amounted to $963,781,815, of which $861,800,563 constitutes the legal policy reserve. Surplus resources, which include a contingency reserve of $25,000,000, amount to $90,587,815, which is 9.4 per cent of the liabilities it protects.

Stocks of Zinc Lowest Recorded

NEW YORK (AP) — The Commodity Exchange reported stocks of zinc available for delivery on futures contracts dropped to 15 tons on Feb. 6, lowest since trading in zinc futures was inaugurated in the exchange in July, 1934.

At the start of 1940 stocks totaled as much as 3,200 tons.

Exchange officials said withdrawals had been unusually heavy recently. The National Defense Commission and the Commodity Exchange investigated the depletion in stocks several weeks ago but results have been withheld. In metal circles it was believed the zinc was going to fill the needs of the domestic industry.

Producers of zinc currently have on hand less than 10 days' supplies.

Circulating Money Decline Seasonal

WASHINGTON (AP)—A seasonal decline in money in circulation from an average of $65.99 to $64.90 per person during January was reported by the Treasury.

Although it is customary for money in circulation to decline after the Christmas shopping season, it was the first drop for any reason in many months.

At the end of January, $8,593,463,919 of coin and currency was circulating outside the Treasury and Federal Reserve banks. At the end of December the total was $8,732,229,069, which was the highest in history except for the abnormal days of the 1933 banking holiday.

Average circulation was still well above the $55.99 of a year ago.

Curb Chairman

Blank & Stoller

Fred C. Moffatt

N.Y. Curb Exchange Elects F. C. Moffatt Chairman of Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Former President of the New York Curb Exchange, Fred C. Moffatt, has been elected Chairman of the Board of Governors of the curb for a one-year term at the annual election.

Also elected were five Class A governors, four Class B governors and one trustee of the gratuity fund, all for a period of three years. The slate presented by the nominating committee of the Curb was unopposed.

Class A governors elected for a three-year term were Joseph A. Cole, at Josephthal & Co.; Edwin Posner of Andrews, Posner & Rothschild, Edward J. Shean of Jewett & Shean, and William B. Steinhardt and Howard C. Sykes, at Wagner, Stott & Co.

Class B members of the board of governors were Herbert W. Grindal of Reynolds & Co., Charles D. Halsey of Laird, Bissell & Meeds, Charles Moran, Jr., of Francis I. du Pont & Co., and Thomas F. Troxwell of Riter & Co.

E. R. McCormick, at E. H. Whiting & Co., and at present a trustee of the gratuity fund, was elected to serve a three-year term with that body.

An organization meeting of the members of the new board will be held immediately and a vice-chairman will be elected for a one-year term. Appointment of a secretary and treasurer and directors of departments of the exchange will be made by the President with the board's approval.

Increase in Price Of Copper Sought

LANSING, Mich. (AP) — Gov. Murray D. Van Wagoner appointed a special commission to confer with officials of the Office of Production Management in Washington to seek an increase in the price of copper from 12 to 15 cents per pound.

The Governor's action followed 90-day postponement of a threatened strike at the Quincy Mining Co. in Hancock. The strike, scheduled to begin Feb. 10, was delayed to permit negotiations for a price increase, without which, the company contends, it cannot meet union demands for wage increases.

Appointed to the commission were William H. Schacht, of Painesdaile, President of the Copper Range Mining Co.; Benjamin E. Noetzel of Mohawk; Swaby L. Laughton and Patrick H. Thornton, of Hancock; Eugene Saari, Chairman of the Quincy Copperworkers' Union (C. I. O.), and Albert E. Peterman, of Calumet, Vice-President of the Calumet & Hecla Consolidated Copper Co.

N. J. Bell Would Acquire Keystone for Resale Plan

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—The New Jersey Bell Telephone Company announced it had applied to the Federal Communications Commission for permission to acquire control of the Keystone Telephone Company, serving about 45,000 customers in Philadelphia.

It said it planned to resell the Keystone to the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania, which also serves the city. Terms of the proposed purchases were withheld.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

East Boston Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Feb. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Feb. 19
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Union Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Mar. 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

East Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Feb. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Mar. 10

U. S. Factories Expand to Meet Defense Needs

WASHINGTON (AP)—The magnitude of the armament production facilities being developed throughout the United States was emphasized by a survey showing that $1,200,000,000 of new factories and plant expansions had been initiated by the War Department.

Authorities listed these projects as "started," a designation which they said ranged in meaning from initial discussion with private industrialists to months of actual construction work.

The financing of the plants has been underwritten by the Government, for the most part. The facilities involved, designed for the production of explosives, shells, tanks, guns, planes, and other munitions, are in additional to those previously built or started in this country with British and private financing.

An additional $400,000,000 to build still more munitions plants probably will be asked of Congress soon. These facilities have been planned as "shadow factories" to give the country a reserve capacity sufficient to supply an army of 4,000,000 men in an emergency.

Officials said that some of the largest of the projects already started were either on time or ahead of schedule. Among these they listed the $74,000,000 du Pont powder plant at Charlestown, Ind., the $20,000,000 Chrysler tank factory at Detroit, and the $35,000,000 Hercules Powder Plant at Radford, Va. Original contracts, since enlarged, called for completion of the du Pont plant by June 1 this year and of the Hercules plant by July 1. The original time set for completion of the Chrysler tank works was Oct. 1.

The output of munitions will reach "substantial" proportions by fall, authorities predicted, and by 1942 the production of high explosives, tanks, guns, and planes will be "tremendous."

In addition to the initial outlays for construction and equipment, the Government is spending billions on production orders. Placing of the first great wave of such orders is now nearing completion, but an additional wave of some $1,600,000,000 is expected from the War Department later this year.

Stock Sales Lowest, Bond Turnover Best Since Start of War

NEW YORK (AP)—January stock sales in the New York Stock Exchange dropped to the lowest since last September but bond turnover increased to the largest since start of the war.

Stock turnover totaled 13,294,670 shares, compared with 18,397,158 in December and 15,990,665 a year ago. Last September turnover was 11,940,210.

Bonds sales of $230,814,525, face value, were the best since $480,789,000 changed hands in September, 1939. This compared with $211,237,000 in December and $144,917,000 a year earlier.

U. S. Searches For, Husbands 7 Scarce Strategic Metals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TUCSON, Ariz.—In a pinch the United States can get along on her domestic supplies of manganese, antimony and chrome. Right now she is producing enough tungsten and mercury to fill current demands. She has little nickel, but has nothing to worry about with Canada's mines right across the border. She must continue indefinitely to rely on foreign sources for tin.

This summation of the nation's position with regard to seven industrially indispensable metals comes from E. D. Gardner, in charge of the United States Bureau of Mines "strategic minerals survey." From headquarters in Tucson, Mr. Gardner directs a crew of 35 engineers and geologists, scattered over a dozen states. They are investigating nearly 30 mineral deposits, most of which are too low in grade to be commercial in peacetime but which may provide important reserves in case of war.

Manganese in Demand

American steel mills now use annually the equivalent of 2,000,000 tons of manganese ore assaying 46 per cent or higher. Domestic production scarcely makes a dent in this, since all United States deposits of any size are "lean."

Although the Bureau's investigators have found no high-grade manganese beds, they have proved that the disseminated deposits are far greater than was previously known. To mine and concentrate that ore down to the grade required by steel makers would be extremely expensive, but it can be done.

Mr. Gardner thinks that the most logical move, if manganese shipments from abroad are cut off, will be to establish concentrators within hauling distance of a number of small high-grade mines. He mentioned Aguila, Ariz., as a possible site for such a mill. Near that place are a dozen relatively rich mines, but all too small to be worked profitably if the ore must be shipped any distance for treatment.

Little Nickel

Almost no nickel has been turned up by the strategic minerals survey. "Two prospects look fair, and we still hope to develop a little nickel," Mr. Gardner commented. "But Canada has plenty, so nickel is not one of our worries."

Several of the prospects under investigation are mercury and tungsten showings, but they are not very promising. United States miners are now producing enough of those metals to supply domestic markets. "We don't know how long this will continue, but at the moment the situation is satisfactory," Mr. Gardner said.

The search for tin has been a disappointment. All the showings brought to the Bureau's attention are small and low grade. These are mostly in the Black Hills of South Dakota and Catron County, New Mexico. There is even a little tin production in South Dakota, but in a whole year it would not be as much as one day's consumption of 375 long tons.

"So it looks as though we'll have to keep on drawing our tin from the Malay States and Bolivia, and have a rather large stock pile on hand as a hedge against disruption of shipping," Mr. Gardner concluded.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Boston, February 11, 1941

Sealed proposals for MASSACHUSETTS SERIAL BONDS amounting to $1,500,000, exempt from all present Federal and Massachusetts income taxes, will be received at the office of the Treasurer and Receiver-General up to 12 o'clock noon February 24, 1941, at which time they will be publicly opened and read.

The bonds which will be fully registered are duly authorized by Acts of the Massachusetts Legislature on account of the following loan:

METROPOLITAN ADDITIONAL WATER LOAN, ACT OF 1926
$1,500,000
Payable $60,000 each year, July 1, 1946–July 1, 1970, both inclusive.

Bidders will name one rate of interest on the entire loan, which rate must be a multiple of ¼ of 1%. In comparing bids preference will be given to the one providing for the lowest net interest cost to the Commonwealth (total interest for the duration of the loan from January 1, 1941, less the amount of the premium bid).

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check for two per cent (2%) of the amount bid for, to the order of the Treasurer and Receiver-General of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, on a national bank or trust company doing business in this Commonwealth or in the City of New York.

A descriptive circular will be furnished upon request.

Any award by the Treasurer is subject to the approval of the Governor and Council.

The Treasurer reserves the right to reject any or all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the Commonwealth.

WILLIAM E. HURLEY
Treasurer and Receiver-General.

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in

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

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ASF-2

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 400,000
Previous day's sales 294,610
1941 volume to date 16,473,505
1940 volume to date 20,991,765

Stock Market Is Generally Lower Today

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (AP)—Stock market leaders backed down fractions to more than a point today as reports of German troop movement into Bulgaria brought out some selling.

Traders waited for the European situation to develop more clearly, particularly in the Balkans, and rallies were slight. Prices near the final hour were about the lowest of the day.

Transactions ran at the rate of about 400,000 shares for a full session.

Heavy industrial shares, most favorably spotlighted by annual corporate reports, yielded with rails and utilities in the retreat back toward the 1941 lows.

Among the more prominent losers were U. S. Steel, Western Union, J. C. Penney, du Pont, Santa Fe, General Motors, International Nickel, Phelps Dodge, and Great Northern preferred.

In the curb list, small declines were recorded in Gulf Oil, American Cyanamid "B," Lake Shore Mines, Pittsburgh Plate Glass, and American Gas & Electric.

Bonds Decline

Light offerings touched off a general but moderate decline in today's bond market. A selected group of rails and specialties resisted.

Going into the final hour the majority of active industrials, utilities and miscellaneous loans were lower by small fractions to a point. In contrast, International Mercantile Marine 6s touched a new 1940-41 high at above 85 for a net gain of nearly 4 points and there were a handful of rails up fractions.

Ahead in the rail section were Alleghany 5s, Santa Fe 4s, St. Paul 5s and Rock Island general 4s.

Holding within fractions either way of Monday's close were International Telephone 5s, Armour 4s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Standard Oil of N. J. 2¾s, Pacific Gas 3¾s, Continental Oil 2¾s and Third Avenue adjustment 5s. Pittsburgh & West Virginia 4½s dropped around 2 on a few sales.

U. S. Governments were late in getting started but a trickle of offerings found a lack of bids and prices dropped back from 4-32 to around ½ point.

Foreign dollar issues were mostly lower.

Sun Life of Canada Assets Approaching $1,000,000,000 Mark

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Assets of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada approached the $1,000,000,000 mark during 1940, standing at about $950,000,000, an increase of $36,000,000 for the year and a new high. Arthur B. Wood, President of the company, reported at the 70th annual meeting here.

Payments to policyholders exceeded $94,000,000, an increase of $4,000,000. Business in force increased by $25,000,000 during 1940, bringing the total now in force close to $3,000,000,000. New business placed on the books over the year was approximately $170,000,000. Premium income for 1940 exceeded $111,000,000, while total receipts showed an increase over 1939 at $167,000,000. Disbursements for the year were approximately $124,000,000. The company's bond account, principal item of assets, now standing at $507,000,000, consisting of Government, Municipal, Public Utility and other bonds, showed an increase of over $46,000,000 as compared with the preceding year.

The surplus and contingency reserve, after a further strengthening of the reserves and writing down the value of assets, amounted to over $28,000,000. Policies and Group Certificates now in force number over 1,200,000.

In discussing the effect of the war, Mr. Wood pointed out that only 13 per cent of the company's business was in Great Britain, and that it did not operate in continental Europe. The small exposure of the company's business to war mortality was evident from the fact that total claims in respect of men on active service amounted to only $289,072.

Thus all claims traceable to war conditions, numbering only 119, represented less than $500,000, or lower than 2 per cent of total claims. This, commented Mr. Wood, should be compared with 9 per cent of total claims incurred in the normal course of business by accidental causes, automobile accidents alone accounting for 4 per cent.

British Bonds Rise On London Market

LONDON, Feb. 11 (AP)—Balkan news disturbed the securities market today but British Government bonds and Indian issues moved upward despite a majority of losses elsewhere.

Gains for the gilt-edged group and Indian securities were posted in anticipation of reinvestment of funds acquired from the requisitioning of Indian stocks.

In the foreign bond market Belgian 4s improved. Japanese loans dropped back a bit and Greek issues declined around ½ point.

Domestic rails leveled off after small early declines. The carriers have attracted support lately on hopes of favorable dividend announcements.

Minor declines were scored for oils and coppers. In the industrial group store, brewery and heavy manufacturing stocks tended downward.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53	50	Abbott (1.60a)	3	50	50	50	Feb10
51¾	46½	Acme Steel (4)	2	48¼	48	48	— ½
7¾	5⅞	Adams Ex (.40e)	1	6	6	6	— ⅛
22¾	21½	Adam-Millis(1)	2	21	21	21	— ½
15⅞	14	Addressog (1)	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	Feb 8
42½	39½	Air Reduct (1a)	21	39⅞	39¼	39⅜	— ⅜
⅝	½	Air-Way El Ap	2	½	½	½	
5	4½	Alaska Jun (½)	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	
⅝	½	Alleghany Corp	13	½	½	½	
9¼	7½	Alleg pf xw	2	7	7	7	— ½
10⅝	8½	Alleg pf $30 ww	14	8½	8	8	—1
21⅜	17½	Alleghany pr pf	1	17½	17½	17½	Feb10
25⅜	20⅜	Alleg Lud (1½e)	4	21⅜	21⅛	21¼	— ¼
11¼	9½	Allen Ind (1½e)	1	9½	9½	9½	
165	148½	Al Ch & Dye(6a)	8	148½	148	148	— ½
11½	10⅛	Allied Kid (.80)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Feb 1
13¾	11¾	Allied Mills (1e)	9	13⅜	13¼	13¼	— ⅜
7⅜	6	Allied Stores	9	6	6	6	
80	74½	Allied Str pf (5)	1	77½	77	77	+1
37	32	Allis-Ch (1½e)	2	31¼	30⅞	30⅞	—1⅛
17¾	16½	Alpha Cem (¼g)	4	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ½
1¼	1⅛	Amal Leather	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Feb 4
15¼	12	Amal Leath pf	1	12½	12½	12½	Feb10
50⅜	46¼	Amerada Cp (2)	6	46⅜	46½	46½	— ¼
17¾	14½	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	15	15	15	15	Feb 5
58½	44¼	Am Airlines (1e)	2	46⅞	46	46	— ¾
8¼	7	Am Bank Note	5	7	6⅞	6⅞	—⅜
8¼	6⅜	Am Bosch	6	6¼	5½	5½	—1
38	33⅞	Am Br S (2.10e)	5	34½	34	34	
1¾	1¼	Am Cable & R	8	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Feb 6
95¼	86½	Am Can (4)	9	86⅞	86⅜	86⅜	— ⅛
185	179	Am Can pf (7)	3	180	180	180	Feb10
31⅜	26½	Am Car & Fdy	2	27¾	27¼	27¼	— ¾
66¼	60½	Am Car & F pf	2	60	60	60	—2
23⅛	18¾	Am Ch&C (.40g)	6	20¼	19½	19½	— ⅝
121	111	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	111	111	111	Jan30
121	112	Am Chicle (4a)	3	114	114	114	— ½
8¾	8⅜	Am Coltype ⅛e	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Feb 6
6⅛	5	Am Comm Al	1	5	5	5	— ⅛
10⅜	9¾	Am Crys S (¼g)	2	10	10	10	Feb 5
1⅞	1½	Am Eneaus Til	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Feb 8
4¼	3¾	Am European	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	Feb 6
1⅛	1⅛	Am & For Pow	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
17¾	13	AmFP $6pf(.30k)	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	Feb 6
21	15¾	AmFP $7pf(.35k)	4	17¼	17	17	
3⅞	2⅝	Am & F P 2 pf	2	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
38½	33½	Am-Haw SS (1a)	2	34½	34½	34½	— ¾
4⅛	3½	Am Hide & Lea	6	3¾	3¾	3¾	Feb 6
30	29	Am H & L pf (3)	1	29	29	29	Feb 4
51	47¼	Am Home(2.40a)	2	47¾	47½	47½	Feb10
1¾	1⅝	Am Ice	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Feb10
22¼	20¼	Am Ice pf (½e)	3	20¼	20¼	20¼	Feb10
4¼	3¾	Am Internat'l	3	4	4	4	
13¼	13	Am Inv Ill (1)	*2	13	13	13	+⅛
50	49	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	49	49	49	Feb 3
17⅛	13¼	Am Locomotive	8	14	13½	13½	— ¾
94⅝	81	Am Loco pf (2k)	3	87	86½	86½	— ⅞
13¾	12⅜	Am M & F (.34g)	3	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
3	2½	Am M & Metal	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
19½	17¼	Am Metal (¼g)	3	18¾	18½	18¾	Feb10
3¼	2⅜	Am Power & Lt	4	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
46¾	40¾	AmP&L$6pf17⅞k	2	40⅜	40⅛	40¼	— ⅝
39	34	APL $5pf (1.56k)	3	34¼	34¼	34¼	— ¼
7¼	6⅜	Am Rad&S(.40e)	29	6⅝	6½	6½	
15⅞	13¼	Am Roll M (¼e)	9	13⅞	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
7	6⅛	Am Saf R (.80)	2	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
8⅜	7¾	Am Seat (½e)	1	8	8	8	
45¼	39	Am Sm&R (½g)	5	41⅛	40⅜	40⅜	— ⅝
154	146⅞	Am Sm&R pf (7)	8	146⅞	146⅞	146⅞	Feb 7
54	51¼	Am Snuff (3a)	1	52	52	52	Feb10
28½	24	Am Stl F (¼g)	1	24½	24½	24½	— ⅜
11¼	10	Am Stores (¼g)	7	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
13½	12¾	Am Stove (.30g)	5	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ½
15⅞	14	Am Sug R (½g)	7	14⅜	14	14	— ⅛
88	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	83½	83½	83½	Feb 6
14½	13¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	Feb 6
168¾	160⅛	Am T & T (9)	8	163¼	163	163	— ⅜
73½	68½	Am Tobacco (5)	5	68⅛	68½	68½	
74½	70⅜	Am Tob B (5)	2	70	69½	69½	— ⅞
159	151	Am Tob pf (6)	1	151½	151½	151½	— ½
7	5½	Am Type Fdrs	7	5¾	5½	5½	— ¼
7¼	5⅞	Am Water Wks	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
99⅛	95	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	95	95	95	Feb10
8⅜	7⅛	Am Woolen	5	7¼	7¼	7¼	
60⅛	53½	Am Wool pf (7e)	6	54½	54	54	—1½
8	5¾	Am Zinc L & S	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ¼
54	51⅜	Am Z pr pf 1¼k	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	Feb 4
27¾	23½	Anaconda (2e)	42	24½	23¾	23¾	— ⅝
14¼	13⅛	Anchor H (.80e)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
12	11	Andes Cop (1e)	1	11	11	11	Jan31
2⅛	1¾	A P W Paper	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jan17
30	28½	Arch-DM (.35g)	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ¾
111⅜	110	Arm Del pf (7)	1	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	
51¾	43¾	Armour Ill	11	47¾	43¾	43¾	— ⅛
58	47½	Armour Ill p pf	4	56¼	55¾	56	— ½
60	60	Armour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Feb 4
34⅜	29	Arm Cork (¼g)	6	30⅜	30	30	— ½
8⅞	7¾	Arnold C (¼g)	2	8	7¾	7¾	Feb 7
6¾	4¾	Artloom (¼g)	5	5	5	5	+ ¼
7⅝	6¼	Ass'd Dry Goods	1	6½	6¼	6¼	— ¼
87	83	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	81½	81½	81½	—4
99	92	Assd DG2pf 6¾k	1	95½	95½	95½	Feb 4
35⅛	35	Associates (2a)	1	35	35	35	Jan30
24⅜	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	25	22½	21¾	21¾	— ¾
67½	60¼	Atch T&SFpf(5)	4	65	64⅞	65	
17⅛	14	Atl Coast Line	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅜
18⅜	15½	Atl G&W Indes	1	16	16	16	Feb 6
19½	16½	Atl G&W In pf	1	19½	19½	19½	
24¼	22¼	Atl Refining (1)	6	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅝
110¼	108	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108	108	108	Feb 6
7⅛	6¾	Atlas Corp (½e)	4	6¾	6¾	6¾	
49¼	48	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	+ ¼
72¼	67⅞	Atlas Pow(4¼e)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	Jan31
7	6	Atlas Tack	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ¼
2⅞	2	Austin Nichols	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Feb 7
5¼	4⅛	Aviation Corp	19	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
		B					
19	15¼	Bald Loco ct	16	15¾	15⅛	15⅛	— ½
4⅜	3½	Balt & Ohio	8	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅜
5¾	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	3	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
6	5⅛	Bangor & Ar	1	5½	5½	5½	Feb 8
10½	8⅞	Barber As (½e)	3	9	9	9	— ¼
7½	6½	Barker Br (¾e)	2	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
9⅝	8¼	Barnsdall (.15g)	2	8⅞	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
24⅜	18¾	Bath IrWks(¾e)	25	23½	22⅞	22⅞	— ¾
30½	27½	Bayuk Cig (1)	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	
24¾	22⅝	Beat-Cream (1a)	2	22¾	22¾	22¾	Feb 3
$112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	106½	106½	106½	Dec24
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	119	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	119	119	119	Feb 5
8⅜	7½	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
37¾	33⅝	Bendix Av (1g)	19	34⅞	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅜
20⅞	19¼	Benef I L (1.85e)	2	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
56⅞	56	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	56¾	56¾	56¾	
32	29½	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ⅞
89½	81	Beth Steel(1½g)	27	81¾	80	80	—2¼
131½	128	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	128	127¼	127¼	—1½
27½	24½	Bigelow-Sanf 1g	1	26½	26½	26½	—1
21¼	18⅝	Black & Dk (1a)	2	18½	18½	18½	— ½
10¼	8⅛	Blaw-Knox(¼e)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
18⅜	17¼	Bliss & L (1½e)	5	17¼	17	17¼	
18⅜	16	Boeing Airplane	21	16½	16	16	— ½
35	29⅜	Bohn A&B (½g)	1	31	31	31	
22⅜	19¾	Bond Strs(1.60a)	6	20¼	20	20	— ¼
22⅜	19⅞	Borden Co(.30g)	5	19½	19½	19½	
20¼	16⅝	Borg-Warn .40g	10	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	— ⅜
1½	1	Boston & Maine	2	1	1	1	Feb10
39⅝	31½	Bower Roll B(3)	1	33	33	33	Feb10
4½	4¼	Brew Corp (.55e)	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	Feb 8
12⅜	10⅜	Bridgeport (¾e)	2	10¾	10½	10½	— ½
25⅜	21¼	Briggs Mf (2¼e)	10	22	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅞
41	37¾	Briggs&S (3¼e)	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	Feb 7
44½	42¾	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	44	44	44	Feb 6
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	4	2⅜	2¼	2¼	Feb 6
6⅝	5⅞	Bkly-Man Tr	3	6⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
14⅛	12¾	Bklyn Un Gas	4	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅜
30½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	Feb10
23¼	20⅞	Bruns-Bal (½g)	5	22	22	22	
12⅝	10	Bucyrus-E (1e)	8	10½	10¼	10½	
5¼	4	Budd Mfg	6	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
7¾	6	Budd Wh (.20g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
34⅛	28½	Bullard Co (2e)	2	29¼	29¼	29¼	
33	29	Bulova Wat (2a)	9	29	28¾	29	— ½
18⅛	17⅛	Burling Mill (1)	5	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
53¼	52¼	Burling pf (2¾)	2	53	53	53	Feb 6
8¾	8⅛	Burr Add (.15g)	19	8½	8¼	8½	+ ¼
3¾	2¾	Bush Terminal	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
5⅛	4¾	Butler Br (.15g)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
21⅝	20	But Bros pf(1½)	1	20½	20½	20½	+ ¾
4⅜	3½	ButteCop&Zinc	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
11¾	8½	Byers (AM) Co	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
12	10½	Byron Jack (1)	1	11	11	11	
		C					
20¼	17⅝	Calif Pack (1)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	Feb10
53	52½	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52½	52½	52½	Feb 5
1½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1	1	1	
7¼	6⅜	Cal & Hecla (1e)	7	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
14⅞	12½	Camp Wy (.35g)	2	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	Feb 8
13¾	12¼	Canada Dry (.60)	6	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
4½	3¼	Canadian Pacific	3	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
38⅝	35⅞	Cannon Mills (2)	1	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	Feb10
3¼	3	Capital Adm A	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅜
30½	28	Carpent (2¾e)	2	28	28	28	— ½
3½	2⅞	Car & Gen (.10a)	6	3½	3¼	3¼	
59¼	48	Case (JI) Co(3e)	1	49½	49½	49½	Feb10
50¼	44½	Caterpill Tr (2)	2	45⅜	44⅜	44⅜	—1
28⅜	24¼	Celanese (1⅛e)	4	25	24⅜	24⅜	— ¼
10	7	Celotex Cp (¼g)	5	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
19½	18¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	2	19½	19	19½	
2⅝	2	Cent Foundry	1	2½	2½	2½	
2½	2⅛	Cent RR NJ	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jan29
5¼	4¼	Cent Violetta $	1	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	Feb 8
3½	2⅝	Century Rib M	3	3½	3	3⅛	Feb 4
34½	29¾	Cerro de Pas(1g)	14	31¼	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅜
5⅜	4½	Cert-teed Prod	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
21¼	20	Chain Belt (¼g)	1	20	20	20	Feb10
20⅝	18½	Champ Pap .90e	2	18⅞	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
18	14	Checker Cab	1	15	15	15	Feb 5
44⅛	40¼	Ches & Ohio(3a)	6	41¼	41	41	— ½
102½	101¼	Ches & O pf (4)	2	102	101⅞	102	Feb 8
3	2⅝	Ches Corp	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Feb10
1⅝	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	7	1½	1½	1½	— ¼
⅛	⅛	Chi Great W pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Feb 6
8¼	7	Chi Mail O (¼e)	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Feb 4
14¾	11½	Chi Pneu Tool	7	11½	10½	10½	—1⅝
44½	40	Chi P T cv pf(3)	6	40½	40	40	Jan31
52½	50⅝	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	51	51	51	Feb 8
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	Feb10
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	¼	¼	¼	Feb10
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	3	⅛	¼	¼	Feb10
9½	9	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9½	9½	9½	Jan29
13⅝	10¾	Chickasha (1½e)	3	10¾	10¾	10¾	
2⅞	2⅛	Childs Co	3	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
72⅛	63⅜	Chrysler (5½e)	18	66½	65½	65½	— ½
10¾	9½	City I & F (1.20)	2	10½	10½	10½	
3	2½	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	Feb 5
37¾	33¾	Clark Eq (3¼e)	1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅝
33¾	29	Clev Gr B (2e)	3	30	29	30	Feb 6
30½	27¼	Climax M(1.20a)	8	28½	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅜
34	29¼	Cluett P (2¾e)	2	31	30¾	30¾	— ¼
106	98½	Coca-Cola (5e)	6	98¾	97¾	97¾	—1
62½	61	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61¼	61½	61¼	Feb 7
12⅞	11½	Colgate-P (½a)	5	12¼	12	12	— ⅜
102¼	101	Colg-P pf(4¼)	1	101½	101½	101½	Feb 8
30¼	26⅜	Collins & A 2¼g	18	30¼	29¾	29¾	— ¼
20	17	Col Fuel&I ¼g)	4	17	17	17	Feb10
21¾	19¼	Colum Br A .45g	2	20	19⅞	20	— ⅛
21	19	Colum Br B .45g	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
4⅞	4⅛	Col G&E (.10g)	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
82⅛	76⅞	Col G&E pf A(6)	5	80¼	80¼	80¼	+ ½
6⅞	5⅝	Colum Pict	7	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅜
24⅞	23	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ¼
80⅛	77	Col Carb (4.60e)	3	80	80	80	Feb10
30⅞	28⅛	Coml Credit (3)	5	30	29¾	29⅞	— ⅛
104	100½	Com Cr pf (4¼)	2	101½	101½	101½	Feb 3
37⅞	35	Coml Inv Tr (4)	6	36	35¾	36	— ⅜
110	107	ComTev pf(4¼)	2	107½	107	107	Jan29
11⅜	9⅝	Coml Solv (¼e)	6	9⅝	9½	9½	— ¼
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	8	⅛	⅛	⅛	
53⅜	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	2	52½	51⅝	51⅝	— ⅜
30⅛	27⅝	Com Edis (1.80)	17	29⅛	28⅞	29	
4	3⅛	Conde Nast(⅛g)	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Feb 3
18½	16½	Congoleum (1a)	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
29⅜	25½	Cons Aircr (2e)	8	25¼	24½	25	— ¾
15⅞	12½	Cons Cig (1¾e)	4	14⅛	13¾	13¾	— ¼
7⅜	6¼	Cons Cop (½e)	2	6½	6¼	6¼	— ¼
23⅜	21¾	Cons Edison (2)	14	21⅞	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
107⅜	106¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	107	107	107	
⅜	½	Con Film Ind	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Feb 7
8	7½	Cons F pf (1e)	1	8	8	8	
3⅛	2¾	Cons Laundries	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Feb 5
6	5⅜	Consol Oil (⅛g)	73	5⅝	5½	5½	
½	⅜	Con RR Cub pf	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jan31
4½	3½	Consoln Coal	1	3⅞	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
21	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	4	17	17	17	
106⅜	105⅛	Con Pow pf(4½)	4	106	106	106	Feb 7
15⅞	14⅜	Container (¼g)	1	14¼	14	14	— ½
9⅜	7¾	Cont Bak (A)	1	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
⅞	⅝	Cont Bak (B)	1	¼	¼	¼	Feb 7
90	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	87	87	87	Feb 6
40½	36½	Cont Can (2e)	1	37⅞	37¾	37¾	— ¼
8¼	6⅝	Cont Dia F (1)	1	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
39⅜	35⅝	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	36½	36½	36½	Feb10
4⅛	3⅜	Cont Motors	14	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
20½	17⅞	Cont O Del (1)	9	18¼	18	18	— ⅜
23½	21¼	Cont Steel(1½e)	1	21½	21½	21½	Feb10
18⅞	15⅝	Cop'weld (.80)	2	16	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
56	54½	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	54½	54½	54½	Feb 8
47½	44½	Corn Prods (3)	6	46⅜	46	46	— ½
4⅞	4⅜	Coty Inc (½e)	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
⅜	⅛	Coty Internat'l	2	¼	¼	¼	
19⅞	17	Crane Co (.80e)	14	17¼	17	17	— ⅛
19	17	C of Wheat(1.60)	1	17½	17	17	Feb10
6¼	4⅜	Crosley Corp	1	5½	5½	5½	Feb 6
27⅜	23¼	Crown C&S(½e)	3	24⅞	24½	24½	— ¾
45½	41¼	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	42½	42½	42½	+ ½
15⅜	13⅝	Crown Zel (¼g)	6	13⅜	13½	13⅜	— ⅛
47¼	39½	Crucible Steel	16	40⅛	40	40	—1⅜
98½	87½	Crucible pf (5)	2	88½	88¼	88¼	—1¼
4⅝	3¾	Cuban-Am Sug	5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
16½	13⅜	Cudahy Pack	1	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅝
25	22	Cuneo Pr (1½)	1	22	22	22	Feb 5
1⅞	1½	Curtis Publish	8	1

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Fertilizer Makers Indicted on Charge Of Price Conspiracy

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C. (AP)—A special federal grand jury, after about a year's investigation, returned indictments against a hundred-odd fertilizer companies and individuals connected with them on charges of violating the anti-trust laws.

The Government charged that the companies and officials named in the indictments conspired to maintain uniform prices and to restrain and restrict competition. The companies are engaged in production and distribution of mixed fertilizer in the United States, Canada, and Cuba.

It was not indicated when the trials would start or whether all the indicted firms and officials would be tried at one time or separately. The companies are members of the National Fertilizer Association, Inc., and of Superphosphate Association, Inc.

The defendants, court officials said, will be allowed to post bond in lieu of being arrested under conditions to be approved by federal district Judge J. Johnson Hayes, presiding at a term of district court here.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Charles J. Brand, Executive Secretary of the National Fertilizer Association, commenting on a federal grand jury indictment of 64 companies and 36 individuals on charges of conspiring to maintain uniform prices and to restrain competition, said in a statement:

"This charge of price fixing comes to us in the face of the fact that over 800 independently operating fertilizer plants in this country have shown, according to the government's own figures, a record of years of fluctuatiog prices and very low prices. Fertilized prices have been anything but rigid. They fell 39 per cent between 1929 and 1933; this drop was greater than the all-commodity drop.

"If this widely scattered industry had the power to fix prices it seems that they would have fixed them at profitable figures."

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, Feb. 11

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe†			
Sterling:			
Cables	$4.03	$4.03	$4.2397
Switz'l'd—franc	.2324	.2324	
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	.4007x	.4007x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2386	.2386	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0068	.0068	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Finland—finm'k	.0205	.0205	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1977x	.1977x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0401	.0401	.0748
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso*‡	.2360	.2360	.7187
Brazil—milreis*‡	.0505	.0505	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1600	.1600	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.4015	.4015	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3034	.3034	.6180
Java—florin	.5329x	.5329x	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3012	.3012	*
Shanghai—dol	.0550	.0550	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4753	.4753	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8287	.8300	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	‖

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, and Danish currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market changed; new value not yet determined. *Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Feb. 8 compared with comparable date a year ago: Receipts $24,763,697.56 ($21,023,320.60); expenditures $33,431,864.37 ($23,585,518.76); net balance $2,032,383,361.73 ($2,398,012,527.13); working balance included $1,289,487,120.52 ($1,-675,913,098.77); customs receipts for month $8,700,587.13 ($7,240,516.76); for fiscal year (July 1) $3,418,996,309.00 ($3,-270,346,620.74); expenditures $6,636,717,-637.24 ($5,707,479,676.50); excess of expenditures $44,217,723,328.24 ($5,437,133,055.76); gross debt $45,977,646,929.54 ($42,219,115,-506.19; increase over previous day $17,938,-659.90; gold assets $22,124,960,345.82 ($18,-018,507,251.02).

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
3 2¾s 57-45	108.14	108.14	108.14
4 4¼s 52-47	119.23	119.23	119.23
50 2½s 48	107.23	107.23	107.23
5 2¾s 54-51	107.24	107.24	107.24
6 3s 55-51	110.22	110.22	110.22
1 2¼s 58-54	103.15	103.15	103.15
21 2¼s 60-55	108.8	108.7	108.8
5 2¾s 59-56	107.16	107.16	107.16
15 2¾s 63-58	107.17	107.17	107.17

Home Owners Loan

2 3s 52-44	106.29	106.29	106.29

New York City Bonds

40 3s 80	101¾	101⅜	101⅜

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
17 Abitibi P&P 5s 53	46⅛	46	46⅛
1 Adams Exp 4s 47	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
3 Alb W Wraps 6s 48	59	59	59
27 Alleghany cv 5s 44	93⅜	93⅛	93⅛
8 Alleghany cv 5s 49	82	81⅞	82
13 Alleghany 5s 50 st	58⅛	58	58⅛
14 Am & For P 5s 2030	56	55½	55¾
3 Am Int 5½s 49	101	101	101
11 Am T&T 3½s 43	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
2 Am T&T 3¾s 66	108	108	108
5 AmT&T 3¼s 61	108¼	108¼	108¼
5 Ann Arbor 4s '95	50	50	50
1 Arm Del 4s '57	108¾	108¾	108¾
9 Arm Del 4s '55	105¼	105⅛	105⅛
9 AT&SF 4s '95	110	109¾	109¾
18 At&SF aj 4s '95 st	91	90¾	91
17 AT&SF 4½s '48	104	103½	104
12 A C Line 1st 4s '52	76¼	75¾	75¾
8 A C Line cit 4s '52	72½	72¼	72¾
10 A C Line 4½s '64	63	62⅝	63
2 Atl Refin 3s '53	106¼	106¼	106¼
22 B&O '95 st A	40¾	40	40
18 B&O '95 st C	46¼	46	46
11 B&O 2000 st D	40⅜	40	40
21 B&O '96 st F	40½	39½	39½
31 B&O cv 6s st	17¼	16⅜	16⅜
14 B&O 4s '48	68¼	68	68
7 B&O S W '50 st	46½	46¼	46¼
10 Bang & Aroo cn 4s '51	54	54	54
1 Bell TPa 5s '58B	112¾	112¾	112¾
2 Beth Stl 3½s '52	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	104½	104½	104½
7 Beth Stl 3¼s '65	105	105	105
3 Beth Stl 3s '60	103	102⅝	102⅝
14 Boston & M 4½s '70	24	24	24
2 Boston&Me 4s '60	70½	70	70½
3 Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	94½	94½	94½
8 Buf R&P '57 st	44½	44½	44½
4 Bush Term 5s '55	44¼	44	44
5 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	106½	106½	106½
2 Can Nor 5s'69 Jly	94¼	94¼	94¼
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	92¾	92¾	92¾
1 Can Nat 5s'69 Oct	95⅞	95¾	95⅞
1 Can Nor 6½s'46	103½	103½	103½
1 Can Pac 5s'54	72⅝	72⅝	72⅞
4 Can Pac 4s'60	67¾	67¾	67¾
2 Caro C&O 4s'65	106	106⅛	106⅛
2 Carriers & Gen 5s'50	102	102	102
15 Celanese 3s'55	98⅛	98	98⅛
7 Celotex 4½s'47 ww	94	93¾	93¾
1 Cen of Ga 5½s'59	2	2	2
1 Cen New Eng 4s'61	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1 Cen NY Pow 3¾s'62	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
23 Cen Pac 5s'60	50¼	49¾	49⅞
16 Cen Pac 1st 4s'49	70¾	70⅛	70⅛
1 Cen RRNJ 5s'87	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
2 Certain-td 5½s'48	88½	88½	88½
5 C&O 4½s'92	131⅜	131⅜	131⅜
5 C&O 3½s'96 D	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 C&O 4½s'93 96 E	104	104	104
1 CB&Q rfg 5s'71 A	84½	84¼	84
6 CB&Q 4½s'77	75¼	75¼	75¼
2 CB&Q gen 4s'58	84¾	84¾	84¾
15 CB&Q 5s Ill '49	100	99½	99¾
3 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	93½	93¼	93½
3 Chi&E Ill 5s'51	15¼	15	15
5 Chi&E Ill 5s'51 ct	14⅞	14½	14⅞
14 Chi & Erie 5s'82	110½	110½	110½
10 Chi Gt West 4s'59	23	22¾	22¾
2 Chi Ind&Sou 4s'56	71	70⅞	71
6 Chi I&L 6s'47	23	23	23
1 Chi I&L 5s'47	23	23	23
165 CMSP&P Pac 5s'75	6¼	6⅛	6¼
6 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	1¼	1¼	1¼
7 CM&SP 4½s'89 E	35½	35⅜	35½
17 CM&SP gen 4s'89	35	34⅝	34¾
9 CM&SP 4½s'89 B	34¼	34¼	34¼
3 Chi&NW 6½s'36	22¾	22¾	22¾
40 Chi&NW gen 5s'87	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝
40 Chi&NW gen 5s'87	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞
370 Chi&NW cv 4¾s'49	1⅞	1¾	1¾
11 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	12½	12¼	12¼
10 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	12½	12¼	12¼
13 Chi&NW 4s 87	18½	18½	18½
2 Chi&NW 4s 87 st	18½	18½	18½
14 Chi&NW 3½s 87	18	17⅞	17⅞
8 CR&P 4½s 52 A	9¼	9	9¼
24 CRI&P 4½s 52 A ct	8½	8¼	8¼
3 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	1¼	1¼	1¼
15 CRI&P 4s 88	17¼	17⅛	17⅛
3 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	9	9	9
1 CRI&P rfg 4s 34 ct	8⅛	8	8
6 CT Hte&SE rfg 5s 60	59	59	59
3 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	108	108	108
3 Ch UnSta 3½s 51	106	106	106
11 ChiStPM 2¼s 87	101¾	101¼	101⅝
2 Am T&T 3¾s 66	108	108	108
3 Ch&W Ind 4s 52	92	91¾	91¾
1 Childs Co 5s 43	33½	33½	33½
3 Cin Un Term 3¾s 69	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
1 CCC&StL 4½s 77	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
3 Clev Sh Line 4½s 61	81¼	81¼	81¼
2 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	78½	78½	78½
10 Col P&I 5s 43	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
5 Col P&I 5s 70	14	13½	13½
14 Columbia G 5s 1961	104¼	104	104
5 Col&So Oh El 3¼s 70	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 ComlMack inc 69 ww	39	38½	38½
6 Comwlth Ed cv3½s58	115⅞	115⅝	115⅞
5 ConEdis 2¾s 44	105	105	105
5 Con Edis 3½s 58	107	107	107
3 Con Edis 3½s 56	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
6 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104¼	104¼	104¼
8 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	77¼	77	77¼
4 Consum Pow 3½s 70	109¾	109¾	109¾
9 Consum Pow 3¼s 69	110⅛	109¾	110
5 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48	105½	105½	105½
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42 rct	15½	15½	15½
1 Cuba RR 7s 42	18½	18½	18½
17 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	51¾	51	51
1 D&RG 4s 36	8½	8½	8½
3 D&RG West 5s 78	7¾	7¾	7¾
1 Det Ed 4s 65	109¾	109¾	109¾
5 Dow Chem 2¼s 50	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
18 Erie rfg 5s 67	18	17⅞	17⅞
7 Erie rfg 5s 75	18	17⅞	17⅞
2 Erie 1st 4s 96	82½	82½	82½
18 Erie gen lien 4s 96	43½	43½	43½
1 Erie cv 4s 53 A	38	38	38
6 Erie cv 4s 53 B	38	38	38
15 Firest T&R 3½s 48	105	105	105
2 Fla Pow & L 4½s '82 fld	2½	2½	2½
1 Fonda J&G 2-4s '82 fld	2¾	2¾	2¾
13 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
4 Gen Stl Cast5½s'49	87¾	87¾	87¼
9 Goodrich 4¼s '56	106⅛	105⅞	106⅛
7 Gt Nor Ry 3½s '52	107¼	107¼	107¼
8 Gt Nor 5s '73	99½	99⅛	99½
8 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	91⅝	91	91
3 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	103¾	103⅛	103⅜
7 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	98⅝	98⅜	98⅝
2 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	83¼	83¼	83¼
5 G Bay & W de B	6¼	6	6
2 Gulf M & N 5s '50	85	85	85
3 Gulf M & Oh 4s '75	65½	65½	65½
3 Guf M&Oh inc 2015	37½	37½	37½
35 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	104¼	104⅛	104⅛
2 Housatonic 5s '37	59	59	59
9 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	46¾	46¼	46¼
2 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
4 Ill Cen 4s '52	4½	4⅜	4⅜
4 Ill Cen 4s '53	42	41¾	41¾
5 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	43¾	43¾	43¾
17 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	42½	41¾	41¾
2 Ill Cen 5s '55	51	51	51
13 IC&CStLANO 4½s '63	42¼	42	42¼
20 Indpls & Lou 4s '56	18½	18½	18½
2 Inland Stl 3s '61	106	106	106
25 Inspirat C Cop 4s '52	99¼	99⅛	99¼
3 Int Cs Nor a) 6s '52	⅞	⅞	⅞
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	49½	49¼	49½
92 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	85	81¾	85
11 Int Paper 6s '55	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
11 Int T&T 4½s '52	38¼	37½	37½
18 Int T&T 5s '55	40½	39½	39½
19 KCFtS&Mem 4s 36	36¼	36¼	36¼
3 K C South 4s 50	64¾	64¾	64¾
1 K C Term 4s 60	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
10 Koppers Co 4s 51	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Lac Gas 6s 42B	57½	57½	57½
11 Lac Gas 5½s 53	60½	60	60
6 Lac Gas 5½s 60D	60½	60	60
7 LehAN Eng 4s 65A	95¾	95¼	95¼
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 54	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
1 Leh Val 5s 1003 st	28	28	28
5 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	23¾	23¾	23¾
14 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	21¾	21⅝	21¾
2 Leh Val Term 5s 51	51	51	51
1 Libby McN&L 4s 55	105¼	105¼	105¼
8 Long Dock 3¾s 50	96	95½	96
2 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
6 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	86	85½	85½
11 Lou&N 4½s 2003	99¾	99½	99¾
5 Lou&NoSo Jt M 4s 52	90	89½	90
4 Maine Cent 4s '45	78¼	78¼	78¼
2 Manati Sug 4s '57	30	30	30
1 McKess&Rob 5½s '50	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
1 Mich Cen 3½s '52	97½	97½	97½
4 Mich Cen 4½s '79	66	65¾	65¾
5 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	104	103	105
19 Mil&Nor cn 4½s '39	32½	32	32½
9 Mil Spart&NW 4s '47	17¾	17¾	17¾
2 MSP&SSMar 5½s '78	68¼	68¼	68¼
10 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	8¾	8¾	8¾
2 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	85	85	85
15 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	14¾	14⅝	14½
1 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	4¼	4¼	4¼
5 M-K-T 4½s '78	13¼	13	13
6 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	14	13½	13½
3 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	21¼	21	21
41 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	21¼	21	21
1 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	20½	20½	20½
12 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	22¼	22¼	22¼
14 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	21¼	21	21
1 Mohawk & Mal 4s '91	54¾	54¾	54¾
4 MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	110	110	110
4 MonWPa Pub Sv6s'65	111⅝	111½	111½
3 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	34¾	34¾	34¾
2 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	29½	29½	29½
1 Nash Cha&StL 4s '78	71½	71½	71½
24 Nat Dairy 3¾s '60	104⅛	104	104
7 Natl Steel 3s '65	105	104¾	105
23 N Eng RR 4s 45	51	51	51
1 N Eng T&T 4½s 61 B	126¾	126¾	126¾
3 N O Gt Nor 5s 83	73½	73¼	73½
2 N O Pub Sv 5s 55 B	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 N O Pub Sv 5s 55 D	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 NYC&StL 4½s '78	104¼	104	104
1 NY Conn El 4½s 65	99⅝	99½	99½
1 NY Lack&W 4s '73 A	51½	51½	51½
10 NYNH&H 4½s 67	27	22½	23
6 NYNH&H 4s 56	21	20¼	20¼
3 NY O & W rfg 4s 92	5½	5¼	5¼
6 NY Steam 3½s 63	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 NY S & W rfg5s37	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
1 NYTransp 6s 46 st	99	99	99
6 NorfSou 5s 61	14	14	14
4 Nor Am Co 3½s'49	105¼	105¼	105¼
17 Nor Pac 4s 2047	66⅝	66	66
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	58¾	58¾	58¾
4 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	59	58¾	58¾
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	54¼	54¼	54¼
33 Nor Pac 4s'97	78¾	78¾	78¾
7 Nor Pac 3s 2047	44¼	44	44¼
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s'67	109¼	109¼	109¼
5 Ohio Ed 4s'65	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Oklahoma G&E 3¾s'66	108¾	108¾	108¾
5 Ore RR&Nav 4s'46	112	112	112
5 Or-Wash RR&Nav 4s'61	107⅞	107½	107½
1 Otis Steel 4½s'62 A	88	88	88
8 Pac Gas&El 3½s'66	109½	109½	109½
1 Pac G&E 3¾s'61	110¾	110⅝	110¾
1 Pac Gas&E 4s'64	111⅝	111⅝	111⅞
1 Pac T&T 3¼s'66 B	107⅞	107¾	107⅞
1 Pac T&T 3¼s'66 C	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Para Pict cv 3¼s'47	95¼	95¼	95¼
1 Penguey 4½s 52	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
10 Pen Oh&Det 4½s 77	103½	103½	103½
1 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	108½	108	108⅜
2 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	107⅞	107⅝	107⅝
1 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	93	92¾	93
2 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	104¼	103¾	103¾
5 Pen RR 3¼s 70	98¼	98¼	98¼
2 Pen RR 3½s 52	89¾	89¾	89¾
2 Peo GL&C Chi 5s 47	117	117	117
2 Pere Marq 5s 56	75½	75½	75½
3 Pere Marq 4½s 80	66½	66½	66½
4 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	107	107	107
18 Phila Co 5s 67	107¼	107	107¼
2 Phil Elec 3½s 67	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 Ph Rea 2½s cv 6s 49	4½	4½	4½
8 Ph Read C&I 3s 73	17¼	17¼	17¼
5 PhilippineRy 4s 37	4¾	4¾	4¾
5 Phillips Pet 2¾s 51	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Pitc&SL 5s 70A	112	111⅞	111⅞
5 PCC&StL 4½s 77	104¾	104¾	104¾
26 Pitt & WVa 4½s 58B	55	54	54
12 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60	55	54¾	54¾
4 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	83¼	83	83
1 PubSv No Ill 2½s 68	81	80¼	80¼
21 Readg 4½s 97 A	80¾	79½	80¾
8 Readg 4½s 97 B	67	67	67
1 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	104	103⅞	104
16 Rem Rand 4½s 56ww	104	104	104
7 Republic Steel 4½s 61	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
41 Republic Steel 4½s 56	106	106	106
2 Richfield Oil 4s 52	41	41	41
8 Ric Gr West 1st 4s39	41	41	41
1 Rutland Can 4s 49	2¾	2¾	2¾
1 Saugenay Pow 4½s 66	92¼	92¼	92¼
6 StLIM&SaRy 4s 33	66½	66¼	66¼
2 StLIM&S 4s R&G33ct	65¾	65¾	65¾
2 St L S F 5s 50 B	11	11	11
11 St L S F 4½s 78	11	10⅞	10⅞
1 StLSF4½s 78ct st	10¾	10¾	10¾
10 St L S F 4s 50 A	10⅞	10½	10½
10 St L S F 4s 50A ct	10⅞	10¼	10¼
5 St L S W rfg 5s 90	12½	12¼	12½
2 St L SW 2nd 4s 89	42½	42½	42½
1 SA&A Pass 4s 43	80¼	80¼	80¼
1 Sante Fe F&P 5s 42	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
14 Seab A L can 6s 45	5⅝	5	5
6 Sea A L 4s 50 st	9½	9¼	9½
23 Shell Un 2½s 54	96⅝	96⅝	96⅞
2 Silesian-Am 7s 41	70	70	70
4 Simmons cv 4s 52	102½	102⅛	102½
1 Sou Kraft 4¼s 46	102	102	102
3 Sou Nat Gas 4½s 51	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
10 Sou Pac 4½s 68	46¼	46	46
40 Sou Pac 4½s 81	45⅞	45⅜	45⅜
134 So Pac 4½s 69	46	45½	45½
41 So Pac rfg 4s 55	61¼	60⅞	61⅛
10 So Pac 4s 49	45¼	45	45
16 So Pac 3¾s 46	54⅞	54¾	54¾
6 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	48⅞	48¾	48¾
9 So Pac SPTer 4s 50	81½	81	81⅛
3 South Ry 6½s 56	83¼	82½	82½
25 South Ry gen 4s 56	61¼	61	61
15 Spokane Int 5s 55	29¼	29	29
16 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	104½	104¼	104½
3 Stand Oil Co 3½s 51	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
24 Tex Corp 3s 65	105	104¾	104¾
13 Tex Corp 3s 59	106	105¾	105¾
8 Tex&Pac 5s 79 C	70	70	70
4 Tex&Pac 5s 80 D	69⅝	69½	69½
10 Third Ave 5s 60	20	20	20
9 Third Ave 4s 60	60	59½	59½
6 Tol&Oh Cen 3¼s 60	95¾	95¾	95¾
1 Toronto H&BF 4s 46	97	97	97
1 T St L & W 4s 50	73	73	73
4 Un El Mo 3¾s 62	105¾	103½	105¾
4 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	112½	112½	112½
4 Un Pac 4s 80 D	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Un Pac 3½s 71	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 Un Pac 3½s70	99¼	99¼	99¼
5 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s 52	69	69	69
9 Unit Drug 5s 53	87	86½	87
1 Utah L&Trac 5s '44	103¾	103¼	103⅝
21 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	107½	107½	107½
1 Waash rfg 5½s '75	8½	8¼	8¼
4 Waash 1st 5s '39	46¾	46¾	46¾
1 Walwrth 5s '55	30	30	30
14 Warner Bros 6s '48	79	79	79
2 West Pen P 5s 63E	113¼	113¼	113½
2 West Shore 4s 2361	51¾	51¾	51¾
1 West Va P&Pap 3s '54	102	102	102
3 Westch Lt 3½s '67	108½	108½	108½
26 Westn Md 4s '52	94¾	93¾	94¼
1 Westn Pac 1st 5s'46	17¾	17¾	17¾
5 Westn Pac 5s '46 asd	18¼	17¾	17¾
2 Western Un 5s '50	78	78	78
1 Western Un 5s '60	77	77	77
2 Western Un 4½s '50	75¼	75¼	75¼
18 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	105½	105⅜	105⅜
1 Wheel Stl 4½s '55	107	107	107
10 Wis Cen 4s '49	29½	29½	29½
7 Wis Cen 4s S&D '36	8¾	8¾	8¾
2 Wisc El Pow 3½s '68	108½	108½	108½
21 Young S Sh cv 4½s'42	101½	101½	101½
7 Young S&T cv 4s '48	102¼	102¼	102¼

Foreign Bonds

7 Argentine 4s'72 Feb	60⅜	60	60⅜
10 Australia 5s'57	60	59½	59½
5 Australia 4½s'58	52¼	52¼	52¼
2 Belgium 6½s'49	50	50	50
2 Belgium 6s 55 w d	53	51¾	53
3 Brazil 8s'41	19	19	19
3 Brazil 6½s'26-57	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝
25 Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	17	17⅛	17⅛
4 Buen A 4¾s'77	48½	48½	48½
10 Buen A 4¾s Apr '76	50	50	50
1 Canada 5s'52	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
1 Canada 4s'60	99¾	99¼	99¾
1 Canada 3¼s'61	81⅝	81⅜	81⅝
15 Canada 3s'68	78¼	78¼	78¼
5 Canada 3s'67	78½	78¼	78½
17 Canada 2¾s'45	91¼	91¼	91¼
1 Canada 2¼s'44	91¾	91¾	91¾
1 Chile 7s'42 asd	9¾	9¼	9¾
2 Chile 6s'60	11	11	11
3 Chile 6s'61 Feb asd	9¾	9¼	9¼
8 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	33	33	33
2 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	33¼	33¼	33¼
2 Copenhag 5s '52	23	23	23
5 Cordoba Pr 7s '42	73	73	73
2 Cuba 4½s '77-'51	51¾	51¾	51¾
22 Cuba 4½s '77	51¾	51¼	51¾
5 Denmark 6s '42	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
1 Den 6s '42	41	41	41
1 Finland 6s '45	51½	51½	51½
1 French 7s '49 unst	64½	64½	64½
15 Ger

Sixty-Five Billion Debt Limit Must Yet Run Senate Gantlet

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP)—The Administration's bill to increase the federal debt limit to $65,000,000,000 cleared its first hurdle yesterday when the House passed it by a voice vote without amendments. It now goes to the Senate.

The bill, besides raising the debt limit provides for the removal of federal tax exemptions from future issues of United States Government securities and gives the Treasury wider latitude in issuing savings bonds.

Republicans sought unsuccessfully to hold the debt limitation to $60,000,000,000, arguing that Congress could increase it later if events required. Their proposal was defeated 148 to 105 on a teller vote. The bill finally passed by a voice vote without amendments.

Several Republican members utilized the afternoon's debate to criticize federal spending under the Roosevelt Administration. Representative Harold Knutson (R) of Minnesota, asserted that the present government debt represents expenditure of $45 "for every minute since the dawn of the Christian Era," and added:

President as a Spender

"President Roosevelt spends all the money we give him. If he hasn't got it, he'll spend it anyway."

Representative Charles S. Dewey (R) of Illinois, described the proposed increase in the debt limit from the present maximum of $49,000,000,000 "astronomical." It was both unwise and unnecessary, he argued.

Representative Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, on the other hand, told the House:

"Both consistency and duty demand that we be as prompt and willing to implement the Treasury with the money necessary to discharge our national defense obligations as we are in creating them."

The present debt limit actually is $53,300,000,000, he contended, noting that it includes old authority to issue $300,000,000 of short-term securities and to have $4,000,000,000 of war savings certificates outstanding.

"The pending bill," he said, "would replace all of these provisions limiting direct obligations to the United States by one over-all limitation of $65,000,000,000 to be outstanding at any one time. This figure marks an increase of about $12,000,000,000 over the sum of the various limitations now applicable."

Would Want Some Leeway

The defense program as contemplated, Mr. Doughton said, now aggregates $28,500,000,000 in appropriations and contract authorizations. It appears that the federal debt on June 30, 1942, will not exceed $58,400,000,000, he said, but asserted that there should be a cushion for emergencies.

Representative Wright Patman (D) of Texas sought to amend the bill and to continue exemption of all government securities from federal taxes, but his proposal was defeated on a voice vote.

Mr. Doughton pointed out that the bill would not affect existing securities, the federal taxation of state and local securities, or the state taxation of federal securities. He expressed belief that taxation of future government obligations would bring eventually a net revenue increase of $90,000,000 to $100,000,000 a year.

The bill gives the Treasury authority to sell savings bonds of any denomination, whereas now the so-called "baby bonds" must be at least $25.

What Is Nation's Debt Ceiling? Vast Assets of U. S. Surveyed

Continued from Page 1

shows clearly that what is considered by many to be an impossible debt burden in one era or decade is carried easily by a later generation. For instance, a national debt of $3,000,000 when the United States was founded was considered staggering: one of $3,000,000,000 looked equally impossible at the time of the Civil War; one of $30,000,000,000 was scarcely contemplated before the World War. Yet the country took these debts in its stride. So, today, many persons are certain that the Nation can in the near future take whatever debt lies ahead of it, whether it be $65,000,000,000, or $100,000,000,000 without cracking.

Prof. O. M. W. Sprague, one time adviser to the Bank of England and later to the United States Treasury, is one of those who is not disturbed by the prospect of a $65,000,000,000 debt. He points out that even if interest rates rise from their present low, interest charges on a debt of that magnitude would be only about $2,000,000,000. At present the interest on the public debt is hardly larger than it was following the World War, about $1,000,000,000.

Per Capita Interest Lower

Today, the annual per capita burden of the national debt cost is even smaller than in post war days, since the Nation's population has increased. In 1920 it worked out to be $9.58 per person; in 1939 it was only $7.17. Unless interest rates skyrocket (which is not likely with the Administration determined to keep them down) the Nation seems able to bear a debt of the size mentioned by Secretary Morgenthau and perhaps one larger—as far as meeting interest charges goes.

National income figures also bear some relation to a nation's debt bearing ability. Back in 1932 when the national income was only about $40,000,000,000 the cost of carrying the national debt (which at that time stood at $20,000,000,000) was $600,000,000 in round figures. Since then the national income has almost doubled, the national debt has more than doubled, the debt carrying charges increased 100 per cent. Still, out of a $40,000,000,000 improvement in income the Nation only has to use $600,000,000 (1.5 per cent of its increased income) to meet its increased debt carrying charges.

A comparison with the British situation is also pertinent in considering America's debt carrying ability. Britain—separate from the Commonwealth—with its population of 48,000,000, is carrying a debt of $40,000,000,000. By comparison the United States, with a population three times greater and resources at least three times greater than Britain's, should be able to carry a debt of more than $100,000,000,000. The United States public debt, according to the President's estimates, is to reach $58,000,000,000 by the end of fiscal year 1942.

Many Intangible Assets

America's wealth, its assets, comprise the foundation on which rests the national debt. These assets however are not all physical or monetary. They include such invaluable intangible items as moral stamina, spiritual fibre, Yankee ingenuity. And it is these assets which while having no dollar and cents value may well be decisive in the Nation's ability to bear its debt. Important as tangible physical values are, these intangible spiritual or moral values are equally important in assessing national wealth, national strength.

Certain industrial concerns have what is termed "good will" among their assets. Often it does not appear on their balance sheets. But though unlisted it is recognized by all doing business with the concern in question as present and valuable. And so it is with nations. America's debt bearing ability rests on these unseen non-physical assets as well as on its hundreds of billions of dollars worth of physical wealth.

This physical wealth of the Nation includes such items as gold, land, industries, livestock, motor vehicles, ships, railroads. As listed by Robert R. Doane in his "Anatomy of American Wealth," America's wealth in terms of dollars for four years of the last two decades are:

1922	$320,804,000,000
1930	428,126,000,000
1935	365,000,000,000
1938	388,421,000,000

Not Consuming Principal

An estimate for 1940, considering improved business conditions, could conceivably be in the neighborhood of $400,000,000,000.

A study of these national wealth figures is important in a discussion of America's debt bearing ability for it indicates the Nation's wealth has increased in recognizable ratio with its population, that the Nation is not "consuming its principal," even in these trying days.

For instance, in 1922 the United States had a population of about 110,000,000. Its national wealth was about $330,000,000,000. That figures out to about $3,000 per person. In 1940 with a population of more than 130,000,000, United States wealth—to bear the same per capita relationship as in 1922—should have been about $390,000,000,000. And as previous figures have suggested that is about what it was.

Following is the break-down of America's national wealth figure for 1938 (with slight modifications) as figured by Mr. Doane. A study of it reveals the comparative values of the various classifications that comprise wealth.

National Wealth—1938

Farm real estate	$36,000,000,000
Farm implements	3,000,000,000
Live stock	6,000,000,000
Manuf'g property	18,000,000,000
Machinery and tools	20,000,000,000
Mining property	5,000,000,000
Construction property	2,000,000,000
Commercial property	29,000,000,000
Residential property	92,000,000,000
Public property	30,000,000,000
Institutional property	16,000,000,000
Railroad realty, equipm't	21,000,000,000
Utilities realty, equipm't	21,000,000,000
Navy	1,000,000,000
Gold, silver, bullion	17,000,000,000
Motor vehicles, non-farm	5,000,000,000
Clothing, personal artic.	13,000,000,000
Furniture, etc.	26,000,000,000
Stocks of goods	27,000,000,000
	$388,000,000,000

America's physical wealth today is, in rough figures, in the neighborhood of $400,000,000,000. That is the physical foundation on which the national debt rests.

But firmly buttressing that imposing structure are those spiritual and moral assets of the Nation already mentioned.

America's physical assets are several times its national debt. Even should all American debt be considered (private as well as all public) there would remain a substantial equity. The Department of Commerce places total American debt at about $165,000,000,000—about one-third of which is public (Federal, State, municipal), the rest private. Compared to a national wealth figure of around $400,000,000,000 there remains an equity of more than $225,000,000,000.

Queen Gives Canteens

LONDON, Feb. 11 (AP)—Eight mobile canteens presented by Queen Elizabeth have been placed in service to rush food to bombed areas of England, Lord Woolton, Food Administrator, announced today. The units represent an addition to emergency food services already established.

General May Bar Men From Tacoma

TACOMA, Wash., Feb. 11 (AP)—An indignant General threatened today to keep his soldiers out of Tacoma if the city really meant what one Commissioner said about their behavior.

In a sizzling letter to Mayor Harry P. Cain, Maj. Gen. George A. White, commander of rapidly expanding Fort Lewis, where nearly 30,000 men now are quartered, declared:

"If these problems cannot be worked out in mutual co-operation and if there exists in Tacoma belief that these men in the uniform of their country present a menace to your city, then the only sensible alternative is to eliminate that problem promptly by revoking all permission of soldiers to visit the city except in the case of the few who maintain homes in your city."

The General's indignation was aroused by "crime menace" assertions of Public Safety Commissioner Holmes P. Eastwood, while he was seeking increased personnel and equipment for the Police Department.

General White also protested what he said was an appeal by Commissioner Eastwood to the FBI for assistance and a request for a $200,000 Federal appropriation to alleviate the problem he alleged had arisen as a result of the growing Army camp.

The General contended that Mr. Eastwood had cited erroneous figures to the FBI relative to soldiers arrested for drunkenness.

Tacoma, a city of 110,000, is about 10 miles from Fort Lewis and Camp Murray, where a host of recruits have been added from the western States to the regular Army.

Hull Asks Inquiry Into Flag Burning

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 11 (AP)—Municipal Judge Ida May Adams says she has no apology to make for burning a Nazi flag.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull requested Gov. Culbert L. Olson yesterday to investigate the incident.

"I shall be glad to give a complete report," said Judge Adams. "I have received 500 letters from all over the Country and Canada. All but four complimented the act.

"I like the German people, but I have no respect for Hitler and the Nazi flag. It is not the flag of the German people, and I don't respect the Nazi brand of vandalism.

"The flag had caused one crime and I did not want it to cause another."

Dispatches said Secretary Hull had acted upon a protest from German officials in Washington.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

PROFITABLE FULL-TIME or spare-time business for married woman, preferably a mother, who wants independence and steady year-round income. No door-to-door canvassing. Operate from your home. Get paid every day you work. Nationally advertised, fast-selling line with exclusive features that mothers buy on sight. Liberal commission. Telephone essential. Write for free book and money-making plan. Tell about yourself in first letter. Replies confidential. Kiad-Esee, 243 First Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY—1-room apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes, refrigeration; all transportation, $36 to $45; near church, Endicott 2-1883.

APARTMENTS WANTED

BALTIMORE — 3-room apartment; young couple; Monument section preferred; around $40 monthly. ROBERT PUMPHREY, Y. M. C. A., 24 West Franklin Street, Baltimore.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 807 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2290.

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Finest quality furs Custom made and ready to wear
Also remodeling, repairing at moderate prices. Cold storage, cleaning. 345 Seventh Avenue at 30th Street, N. Y. C. Phone Penna. 6-2279

FURS W. DAVIDSON 175 Tremont Street, Boston
Custom Work. Also Repairing, Restyling and Remodeling.

HOMES TO SHARE

COLLEGE graduate will share home in country on private lake, with mother and children; experienced teacher and camp director, capable of tutoring school boy by door; opportunity for high school girl to earn by care of children and housework next door. HELEN PAUL, Ridgefield, Conn.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE quantity of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK CO. INC., 31 West 32nd Street, N. Y. C.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 495 West End Ave. (4-N)—Sunny, attractive studio; bath; river view; kitchen privileges; double, single. SU 7-7625.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

NATIONALLY known concern has several openings for mature saleswoman to sell portable typewriters. This is a most unusual opportunity and offers an excellent future for the right woman. We train and help you succeed. Commission. Call mornings, MRS. CLOONAN, 118 Federal Street, Boston, or write for appointment.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED companion, home manager; good reader; can travel and drive car. MRS. JOHNSON, 43-18 41st, L. I. City, N. Y. Apt. 3A.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place. GR. 5-1618, N. Y. C.

A HIGH CASH PRICE PAID FOR WORN FUR COATS. I. M. FUR CO. 1 W. 34th, near 5th Ave., N. Y. C. Wis. 7-7969

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

WANTED—UNFURNISHED

WANTED—2 rooms, bath, in apt.; 2 women; above 80th St., West of Broadway, N. Y. C.; around $38.00. EN. 2-4442.

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box RCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

ROOMS TO LET

CLEVELEYS — Board residence, public and private apartments, one minute sea and golf; garage. MISSES PILKINGTON, Marleon Ellerbeck Road.

TEACHERS

LESSONS in Singing and Voice Production. Madam Grace Angus, A. R. C. M. (Mrs. Rogers) Address: 64 Moorside, Fenham, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 4. Tel. 33473.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND

BISHOPS OFFLEY MANOR — Modern, comfortable, peaceful; delightful country; nr. Eccleshall, Staffordshire. Adbaston 247.

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR) BURNBRAE
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Dudsbury Road, Verndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28.

Live in London at
STRATHCONA COURT
198 Cromwell Road, S. W. 5. WES. 2828
A visit to inspect the modern Service Rooms, with the atmosphere and charm of home, would be appreciated. Special terms during the present situation. Spacious dining room and lounge. Cuisine speciality.

LONDON
BEAULIEU HEIGHTS HOTEL
South Norwood Hill, S. E. 25
QUIET, COMFORTABLE, extensive grounds CENTRAL HEATING RUNNING WATER IN BEDROOMS
Reduced Rates
Tel. Liv. 2585

LONDON — PEMBRIDGE GARDENS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, W. 2 (close to Christian Science church); passenger lifts and every modern convenience, free use of private sitting rooms for entertaining, one of the best of its kind in London; inclusive terms from 3½ gns. per week.

LONDON, FLEMINGS HOTEL — Bed and breakfast 6/6 per night, 35/- p. w.; H. and C. bathroom every floor. 16, Sussex Place, W. 2. Phone Pad. 6885, Scottish Proprietress.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE Regent Hotel
59 Osborne Road
Good Board Residence. Every Comfort. Tel. Jes. 906

WORTHING Central, Thakeham Hotel—Lift; facing sea and sun; warm and pleasant; H. & C. all rooms; terms from £3.3.0 weekly or 12/- daily. Marine Parade. Phone 859

England

ACCRINGTON

CHAS. PICKUP
MEN'S WEAR
HAT SPECIALIST
90, Blackburn Road, Accrington

MOFFITT BROTHERS LTD.
GENERAL DRAPERS
ANNUAL SALES
Now Proceeding
BARGAINS in all departments
8-12 Church Street, Accrington Tel. 2568

J. L. HAWORTH & CO.
Steinway House, Whalley Road
H. M. V. Electric Irons and Fires
PIANOS and TUNING
a Speciality

Try TIPPING'S
The GROCER
for SERVICE and QUALITY
192 Blackburn Road
and
50 Abbey Street Tel. 2285

BLACKPOOL

Miss F. L. Spring
Exclusive Gowns, Coats and Millinery
FUR COATS and FURS
A SPECIALITY
9 QUEEN STREET
BLACKPOOL PHONE 3114

BOLTON

Silver Ware and Cut Glass
Nothing is more suitable for a Wedding Gift than Beautiful Silver or Fine Cut Glass.
Our Showrooms are filled with a choice selection.
PRESTON'S Ltd.
BOLTON

GODFROY'S FLORAL GIFTS
Lovely Cut Flowers
Bouquets, etc.
MARKET HALL.
Tel. 1345

John Read
BOOKS and STATIONERY
11 NEWPORT ST. BOLTON
BRANCH WINTERBURNS LTD.
Attractive Selection
of
Clothing and Outfitting
ALLSOPP'S
4, NEWPORT STREET

BRADFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Guiseley 372 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SKELTON'S
A Name Distinguished in
MEN'S WEAR OF QUALITY
GLOVES, HOSIERY, NECKWEAR
SHIRTS, PYJAMAS, ETC.
64 MARKET STREET
(Opposite Town Hall)
13 MANNINGHAM LANE
(2 Doors from Regent Cinema)
Telephone 7239

Quality—Freshness—Purity
Purchase Your
Groceries and Provisions
from
ARTHUR RHODES, Ltd.
14 RAWSON PLACE
Telephone 8750-1
Also at Morecambe
Deliveries throughout the West Riding

ENGLAND

BRADFORD (Continued)

Brown Muff's of BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
Fashions; Fabrics; Furnishings; Decorations; Men's Outfitting
Phone 2890 (Fourteen Lines)

SPRING WOOLLENS
For Distinctive Dresses
Although war-time restrictions on the activities of the textile home trade have curtailed both the quantity and variety of the woollen fabrics for which we have been so well-known for over a hundred years, you will have no difficulty in choosing cloths which are distinctive in design, quality and value from our present stocks. In your own interests, however, you are advised to shop early.
Illingworth, Newboult & Co., Ltd.
Bradford's Leading Drapers
WESTGATE

HANDBAGS & UMBRELLAS
CHADWICK'S
39 Tyrrel Street

ELECTRICITY
We will gladly give estimates for All Classes of Electrical
INSTALLATIONS
Industrial Work and Private Houses
POWER—HEATING—LIGHTING—REFRIGERATION
Southern & Redfern Ltd.
WOODHEAD ROAD Phone 10444

BURY

HANDKERCHIEFS
LINGERIE
STOCKINGS
K&T KAY & THORNTON
10, Crompton Street, Bury Tel. 771

CHESTER

OVER 81 YEARS OF SERVICE SATISFACTION and GOOD VALUE
DENSONS
FASHIONS and FURNISHINGS
CHESTER and DENBIGH

DERBY

For Quality at Reasonable Charges
Try
IRONGATE STORES LTD.
GROCERS
and PROVISION DEALERS
39 IRONGATE Phone 1277

HALIFAX

THAT GIFT
YOU ARE LOOKING FOR!
You will find that nothing is more acceptable than
CHINA or GLASS!
Buy at
NEAVERSONS
5 Russell Street and 12 Old Arcade, Halifax
THEY HAVE A WONDERFUL SELECTION

Books—Stationery
Printing, Fountain Pens
Harry Greenwood & Sons
34, Bull Green, Halifax
Phone 3900

HARROGATE

Tel. Nos. 4041 (3 lines)
STANDINGS Ltd.
General Provision Stores
RESTAURANT, CAFE
Station Square
Branch Stores 20 West Park Tel. 4390

TEL. 3027 (3 lines) James St.
NEWBY'S
(Geo. Newby & Co., Ltd.)
FISH, GAME and POULTRY
Finest Qualities, Reasonable Prices

HUDDERSFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Huddersfield 671 daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Harry Blackburn Tel. 158 ART FLORIST
MARKET PLACE
Presentation Bouquets a Speciality
Grams "Bouquets Budd"

H. ROBINSON & SON
High Class Grocers
Cloth Hall Street and Westbourne Road, Marsh
Goods Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor

OSBORNE & CALVERLEY'S
FOR MEN'S WEAR
Hatters and Hosiers
Tailors and Shirt Makers
See Our New Ranges of Warm Wool Garments, Suitings, Shirts, Overcoats and Raincoats
37, JOHN WILLIAM STREET

New Designs in
MIRRORS
BRASSWARE
PHOTOFRAMES
Pictures in large variety
BREWER BROS. Ltd.
SHAMBLES LANE TEL. 830

LEEDS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Leeds 62963, 1 to 2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Lovely Fruit and Flowers for All Occasions
L. Pobjee
81 ALBION STREET, LEEDS 1
TEL. 21764

ENGLAND

LEEDS (Continued)

Misses Walker
Hairdressing and Beauty Culture
(25-30 years experience)
Perfection in Permanent Waves
1 LANDS LANE, LEEDS
Tel.: 29084—2 lines
Diplomas and Prize Winners
Eugene System Permanent Waving

LIVERPOOL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Childwall 3508 10 to 11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COOPERS
"The Modern Food Store"
CHURCH STREET
for the Things That Are DIFFERENT

J. Collinson & Co.
Established 1931
34-36 Bold Street Royal 2618
EXCLUSIVE FOOTWEAR
Agents for Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

CLAY & ABRAHAM, Ltd.
87 Bold Street 23 Tithebarn Street 18 Lord Street
Perfumes, Soap and All Toilet Requirements. Cameras, Photographic Equipment and Supplies

LYTHAM—ST. ANNES

The RUBBER SHOP
Macks and Raincoats
ORIENTAL DEPARTMENT
Hand Worked Lingerie, Lace, Linens, Wools
8 Park Road St. Annes-on-Sea
Proprietress, MRS. A. BEWICK

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone SALe 3016 9 to 12 daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Carpets Furniture
"EVERSOFT" UPHOLSTERY
"HONEST UNDER THE COVER"
Double and Triple Sprung All Double Hair Stuffing
Divan Chairs from £4.17.6
Settees from £8.19.6
100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.15.0 to £97.10.0
80 Model Rooms Two Acres Showrooms
J. & J. SHAW LTD.
70 OXFORD STREET, MANCHESTER

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, Manchester

J. E. STRETCH
ALBERT SQUARE
Hosier and Outfitter to Gentlemen
Regd. Mark
Keep your feet warm in warm-lined
BOOTEES
Prices from 21/- to 79/6
Illustrated list FREE
FINLEY & BABER
28/32 St. Ann St., Manchester 2

RAEPER & PLOWMAN
(Late Herbert Harrison Limited)
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S *Tailors*
The House for Clothes of Quality and Distinction
71 Mosley Street, Manchester

SQUIRREL RESTAURANT
65 DEANSGATE (Bla 3720)
Good Meats — Moderate Prices
Lunch from 1/6
Devonshire Afternoon Tea 1/, High Tea 1/6
Our own Confectionery, Cold Meats, etc., are on sale at the Counter
This Is NOW THE ONLY ADDRESS

KENDALS
Where quality comes first
KENDAL MILNE & CO.
Manchester 3

Keep in Step with Style
HINDE'S
for fashion shoes
64/66 KING ST. MANCHESTER

MANSFIELD

J. P. HIGHAM
7, West Gate Tel. 160
Agents for Lotus, "K", Norvic, Queen and Arch-Moulded Shoes. Startrite for Children.

SHOES FOR MEN AND WOMEN

BESSIE FLETCHER
3, ALBERT STREET
Baby Linen Hosiery
Art Needlework Underwear
Wools Knitted Goods
Haberdashery Etc.

G. H. ANDREWS
6 and 8 ALBERT STREET, MANSFIELD
Select Goods that Combine Utility with Beauty
TEL. 271

ENGLAND

MANSFIELD (Continued)

SPRING FOOTWEAR
WILLSON & WARD LTD.
THE SHOE MEN,
31, CHURCH ST., MANSFIELD
are well stocked to meet your needs for the Season.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

Enid GOWN SPECIALIST
TROUSSEAUX
Famous Tweeds by Wetherall
18 Great North Road,
Tn. Jn. 1386 • Newcastle-on-Tyne.

FOR GOOD FURS
Consult a Practical Furrier
Remodeling, Renovating, Cleaning, Etc.
Hilda Common
44, West Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 4
Tel. 34548

Park Your Car at the
CENTRAL STATION GARAGE
Repairs a Speciality
ALWAYS OPEN Tel. 26779 Neville Street Newcastle

NOTTINGHAM

HAWTHORNES
Practical Printers and Stationers
Specialists in Cards and Gifts For All Occasions.
36 Clumber St. and 24 Radford Road

WAT SIMMONS BODEN STREET
for
CURTAINS, and runner rails, frills and pelmets in casement damask, silk broché velours, etc. Phone 75478

ENOCH STEPHENS
Painter and Decorator
86 Harrington Drive, Nottingham
Phone 2069 Notice of proposed work will be appreciated

OLDHAM

J. A. Bardsley LTD
BOOKSELLERS
43 YORKSHIRE STREET
OLDHAM

ROCHDALE

K SHOES FOR EXTRA VALUE
C. H. BESWICK
K Specialists 80 Drake St., Rochdale

For Ladies' Wear
BUDGE and AUBREY
89 and 91 Drake Street, Rochdale
Tel. 2296

SHEFFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 71387 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP AT
Walshs
ALWAYS
for Fashions, Men's Wear, Children's Wear, Home Needs and Furnishings
JOHN WALSH LTD.
The Mount Glossop Road, Sheffield
Telephone 62719

SMART KNITWEAP
HOSIERY
LINGERIE GOWNS
Marian G. Naylor
623, ECCLESALL ROAD TEL. 62543

THE STORE WITH OVER 100 YEARS REPUTATION FOR QUALITY
COCKAYNES
T. S. & W. COCKAYNE, LTD. SHEFFIELD

STOVES, LAMPS BULBS
Everything Electrical
try
JAMES W. RIPPON
32, Arundel Street Tel. 20439

W. H. Fisher
CHILPRUFE for CHILDREN
BENTS GREEN AND SANDYGATE ROAD

ENGLAND

SHEFFIELD (Continued)

STEWART & STEWART
Phone: 24295-6
LADIES MEN
BOYS and GIRLS
Outfitters and Tailors to the Family
Established 45 Years
QUALITY
SERVICE
STYLE
OF PINSTONE STREET

T. J. C. COE
Silver Hill Store
We Stock Monitor Advertised Items Including
CREAMOLA FOOD PRODUCTS

SOUTHPORT

BURSTON & NIXSON LTD.
Family Grocery Stores
41, LONDON STREET
Highest Quality and Efficient Service
Phone 2153 Est. 1881

STOCKPORT

FLEMING
HOSIER *and* OUTFITTER
Shirts, Ties, Gloves, etc.
10, Underbank, Stockport Tel. 2890

YORK

CENTRAL HEATING
(All Systems)
A. E. Challenger & Co.
Hot Water Supply Plumbing
St. Michael's Chambers, Spurriergate
Tel. 3934

Scotland

EDINBURGH

SCOTT-LYON'S CAKE
and
SHORTBREAD
Celebrated Currant Loaf 1/4d. per lb.
In Rounds 4/-, 5/-, and 6/-
Petticoat Tails Shortbread, Finger Shortbread, Cakes of Shortbread in Tartan Tins
2/6 and 5/-, up to 10/- per tin.
Rich Fruit Cakes of all kinds.
Scott-Lyon, Ltd.
Ferry Road Bakery, Edinburgh

We Have
A Wonderful Selection of
Unique and Inexpensive Articles
including Brass Goods, Knockers, Brushes, Hooks, Forks, Companion Sets, Elephants from Ceylon; Standard Lamps and Shades, Down Quilts, Bedspreads and Cushions, all in the latest fabrics and colours, Nests of tables; Fireside Chairs, Card Tables.
JOHN TAYLOR & SON (Edinbr.) LTD.
110 Princes Street, Edinburgh
Telephone Nos. 22206 and 22207

GLASGOW

RESTAURANTS
at 245 Sauchiehall Street and 104 West George Street
Open daily and each evening until 10:45 p. m. for snack suppers.
WENDY'S

LOOSE COVERS
Brighten your room and make your suite like new, with Loose Covers, frilled and welted in the latest Materials.
Smart Fitting. Hand Tailored Loose Covers for the ordinary Three-Piece Suite in Shadow Tissue or Cretonne.
£5.19.6
A. GARDNER & SON, Ltd.
36 JAMAICA ST., GLASGOW, C. 1

ELECTRICAL
Installations and Repairs to all industrial, commercial and domestic premises. Fittings, Appliances and Lamps, etc., supplied.
HUGH M. FULTON
300 SWANSTON STREET, S. E.
Bridgeton 3470-1

FLORENCE GORDON
297, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C.2.
Lingerie, Dressing Gowns, and Siren Suits
Also large range of JUMPERS and CARDIGANS
Telephone Douglas 5141

GALLOWAY & LEE
JAS. M. GALLOWAY DAVID S. LEE
Artistic House Furnishers
335 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow

JOHN A. MURDOCH & CO.
Engineers and Merchants
Tanks (Sectional) and Steelwork
Refuse Destructors
"CULMORE" KILMACOLM Renfrewshire
Telephone: Kilmacolm 333
Telegrams: Prestank Glasgow

The Laundry of Quality
The Cathkin Laundry
Giffen & Bisset, Ltd.
RUTHERGLEN
Phone Rutherglen 1701-2

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The "Army's" Job

New York City

He sat somewhat taller than the others, inadequately dressed, but like the rest of the men in the Salvation Army's five-cent restaurant, he was eating his dinner hungrily, methodically, from a stacked plate. He sliced his huge boiled potato carefully, transporting each generous mouthful with a deft assurance. He was completely absorbed. Regardless of what term those surrounding him have been wont to apply to themselves, he was an "up"-and-outer, for sure.

Spotting him for a pleasant interlude, the organization worker sat down at his table.

"Good afternoon," she said cheerfully. "Are you enjoying the meal?"

"'Afternoon, ma'am," he replied with pleasure. "I am. The Irish always likes a good plate of corned beef and cabbage."

"So you're from Ireland?"

"The north of it. I came here in 1877." For forty years, he explained, he had worked as a dock hand for one of the large warehouse firms. Employment had been pretty steady in those days. But a good many of the jobs of that period had since been dropped. Still, with the Salvation Army's employment office right next door, he had managed to keep busy at least part of the time.

When he got up, the trim-bonneted Adjutant arose with him.

"So you like our new restaurant," she remarked, walking a few paces with him. It was a new enterprise, the five-cent meal plan, made possible through a philanthropic endowment by William Lowenstein.

"I do." Then a puzzled uncertainty dented his calm. "But will it pay ye? In this neighborhood?" He shook his head.

"Oh, yes, I am sure it will."

The Adjutant didn't add that it wasn't supposed to pay—in dollars and cents. The five cent stipulation was more or less of a gesture in the cause of self help. On numerous occasions the staff had "forgotten" to collect even a nickel for serving this bounteous meal of meat, vegetables, hot drink, bread and butter, cooked fruit.

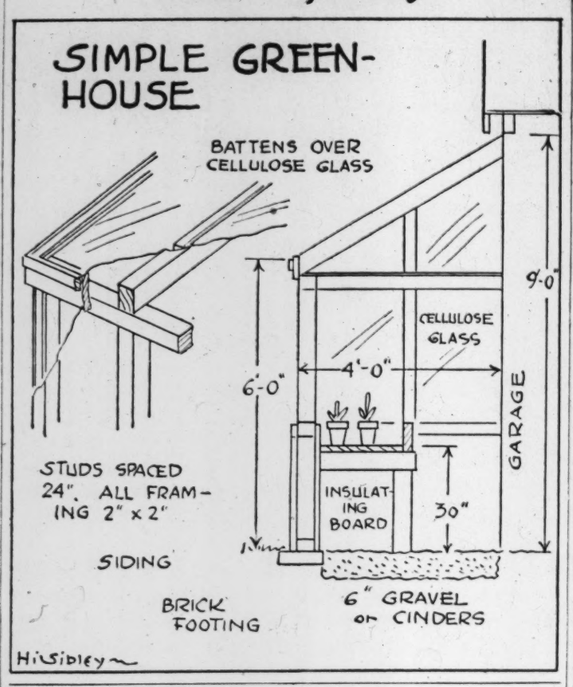
The guest from the north of Ireland was one of many who had once held steady jobs. Most of them pre-dated the machine age and had spent their previous years as teamsters, stable hands, old fashioned book clerks.

They had been "discovered" at the office next door where the "Army" interviewed the unemployed and, when possible, obtained jobs for them.

Daily Quotation

THE little bread I have
I share, and gladly pray
Tomorrow may give more
To give away.
—JOSEPHINE PEABODY

Make It Yourself



Analogy Test

By Giles Miller

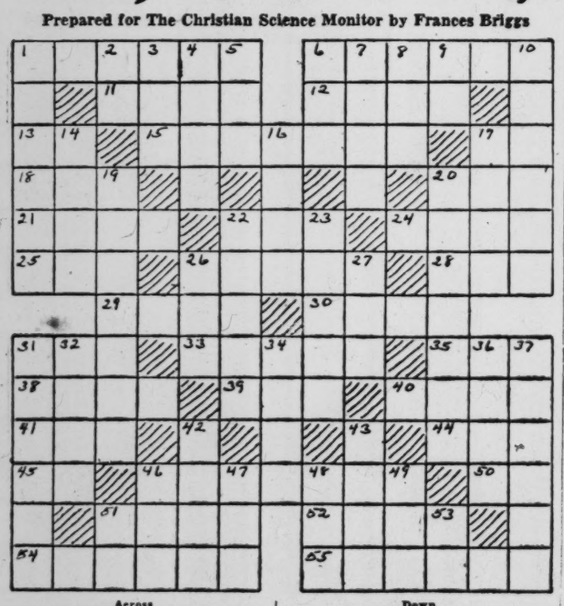
Select the right answer for each statement below; several alternative answers are given, only one of which is correct. Underline only one word or phrase.

1. Third largest ocean in the world is to Indian Ocean as the largest ocean in the world is to **(Atlantic Ocean, North Sea, Pacific Ocean, Mediterranean Sea, Black Sea).**
2. Boston is to Massachusetts as Springfield is to **(New Hampshire, Nevada, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, Illinois).**
3. Cape of Good Hope is to South Africa as Cape Horn is to **(North America, Europe, China, South America, Australia).**
4. Mile is to 5,280 feet as kilometer is to **(3,280 feet, 5,280 feet, 6,280 feet, 7,280 feet, 8,280 feet).**
5. The Lions are to Columbia University as the Boilermakers are to **(Purdue, Tulane, Northwestern, Notre Dame, Washington).**
6. "My Old Kentucky Home" is to Stephen Foster as "The Star-Spangled Banner" is to **(John Philip Sousa, Francis Scott Key, Dr. Samuel F. Smith, Stephen Foster, Victor Herbert).**

Your score on this test is based on the number of correct answers underlined. The correct answers and rating table appear elsewhere on this page.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Where would you see the "Mona Lisa?"
6—What do you call equipment for fishing?
11—Would you bake, sail, or hunt a lateener?
12—What gem stone is characterized by iridescent colors?
13—Princeton University is in what State (abbr.)?
15—What is a European bellflower?
17—What is 17th letter of Hebrew alphabet?
18—Female of the antelope is what?
20—What is third book of the Pentateuch (abbr.)?
21—What is capital of Norway?
22—Floor covering.
24—What rodent has long ears?
25—Horn.
26—Who is the lovable plantation Negro created by Joel Chandler Harris?
28—Good luck is said to come to one who picks up what?
29—What are the sticks used in billiards?
34—The llama is characteristic animal of what country?
31—How would you describe Friar Tuck?
33—Who is a well-known Browning heroine?
35—To rap lightly.
38—What is a long curved trumpet for calling cattle?
39—What is negative answer of Bible?
40—What is a powdered starch used in puddings?
41—Birmingham is largest city in what State (abbr.)?
44—Recent.
45—What Greek letter is equivalent to English "m"?
47—Sea nymph is what?
48—What prefix means "down"?
51—Who is a Rinehart heroine?
52—Timber from Drammen, Norway, is called what?
54—What is an arcaded bridge?
55—What is first name of Deronda, George Eliot hero?

Down

1—Where is Rotten Row?
2—You and me.
3—Variant (abbr.).
4—What is a silver coin of Morocco?
5—What tree is planted for shade?
6—Who was a king of Hamath?
7—What is an animal without feet?
8—To be able.
9—Kiloliter (abbr.).
10—How many on a side in cricket?
14—Who is the sergeant in "Carmen"?
16—What fruit do you associate with Little Jack Horner?
17—Persian fairy is what?
19—Who is a daughter of Agamemnon who appears in post-Homeric poems?
20—Who is an inhabitant of flying island in "Gulliver's Travels"?
22—What is sandrac?
23—A fish.
26—Corded fabric is what?
27—Ocean.
31—What do you call a worker who glazes boot leather?
32—What is either of two Hawaiian trees?
34—The inside of the hand.
36—How would you describe Father Time?
37—Who is the actor wed to Joan Blondell?
42—If you followed Greeley's advice, you would go in what direction?
43—What is an Italian coin?
46—What is unit used in measuring diameter of wires?
47—What Greek letter is equivalent to English "r"?
48—Compute.
49—When Beersheba was southern limit of Palestine, what was northern limit?
51—Symbol for tantalum.
53—What is third note of scale?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

In Lighter Vein

Had Been Warned

Woman: "You would have a better chance of getting a job if you would shave and cut your hair."

Tramp: "Yes'm. I found that out."—Wood Construction.

This Language!

"He's your first cousin, isn't he?" said the lady to six-year-old Freddy, alluding to a new baby, of whom Freddy was very fond.

"Oh, no," replied Freddy, "I had two cousins before he was born."—Great Thoughts.

Vindicated

Memorandum to Foreman of Composing Room: "Yesterday, in setting up the line, 'Miss Screech, the rising young soprano, will bring us Grieg,' one of your compositors rendered the last word 'Grief.' Fire him!—The Editor."

Memorandum No. 2 (following morning): "Last night I heard Miss Screech. Find that compositor and send him up to me—I want to make him music critic."

Recognized the Signal

A newspaper reporter was invited to take his first aeroplane trip with a stunt flyer for the films. He was filled with forbodings, which increased when a parachute was strapped on to him and he was given careful instructions regarding its use. The stunt man also wore a parachute, and when he put a heavy leather coat on over it the reporter asked timidly, "How can you use the parachute with that coat on?"

"Oh," replied the pilot, nonchalantly, "I'd have plenty of time to take the coat off when we fell."

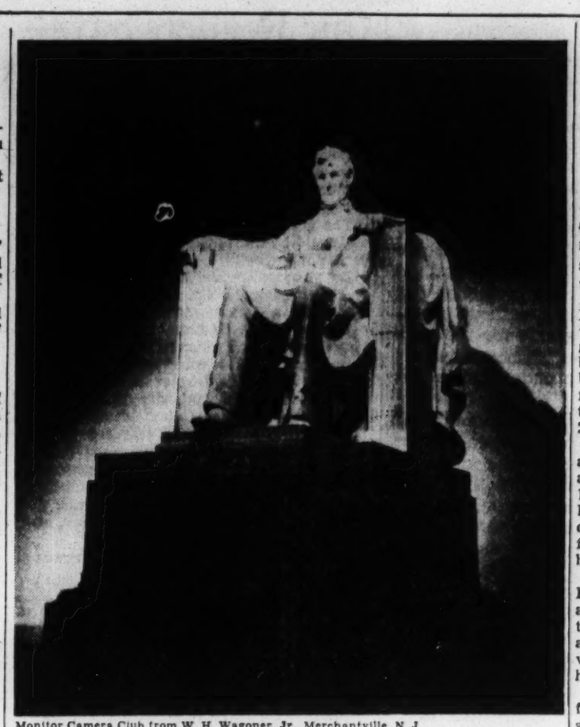
They went up and flew for several minutes, until, feeling warm, the stunt man began to remove his coat.

"Hot, isn't it?" he said, genially, but there was no reply. The reporter had jumped overboard.—Tit-Bits.

Do You Too?

By Joe Vial

When your subway change comes tumbling
And one nickel's bright and new,
Do you start the turnstile rumbling
With the dull, old nickel too?



Monitor Camera Club from W. H. Wagoner, Jr., Merchantville, N. J.

Lincoln Memorial, Washington, D. C.

Lincoln Anecdotes

"Bud," said President Lincoln to a playmate of his son, Tad, "take this note over to Mr. Cameron, the Secretary of War, and wait for a reply."

Cameron read the note, but did not trouble to write a reply. He simply dropped the communication upon the floor and said, "Alright, Bud, tell him I'll be here."

As Bud departed he unobtrusively retrieved the note and slipped it into his pocket. And well that he did, for in a simple but eloquent manner it reveals the modesty of its author and his lack of personal pride in position and power. It read: "The Secretary of the Treasury and the President will call on you at 12:15 today. A. Lincoln."

Kind-hearted, considerate Abraham Lincoln, even as President of the United States, did not mind putting himself in second place.

* * *

When Lincoln was postmaster at Salem, he rendered his neighbors an extra service by personally delivering their mail, carrying the letters in his capacious old "stovepipe" hat. One day he came upon a feeble old man chopping wood, barefooted and shivering with cold.

"How much will you earn from that job?" Lincoln asked.

"A dollar," answered the old man. "It will buy me some shoes."

Lincoln took the axe from the old man's quivering hands, and patting him gently upon the shoulder, said, "Go home and rest by the fire."

Then, while the neighbors waited for their mail, Lincoln chopped the wood, collected the dollar for the task, and took it to the man's home.

* * *

One day the editor of a small weekly newspaper called at the White House, and told Mr. Lincoln that he was the first man to suggest his name for the Presidency, producing an editorial from a frayed copy of his paper to prove it.

"Do you really think you started the ball rolling?" asked Lincoln.

"Absolutely!" replied the editor. "The suggestion was so opportune that it moved other papers to advocate your selection, and as a result you were nominated and elected."

Remembering an appointment at the War Department, Lincoln sighed deeply, and bade the editor good-by. "Don't feel too badly about what you have done," he said. "I forgive you."

Did You Ever Wonder

How the Sam Browne Belt Worn by Officers Originated?

The Sam Browne belt is a broad leather belt worn about the waist, supported by a lighter strap running diagonally over the right shoulder. It is worn by officers in the United States Army and Marine Corps, and is also worn by British, French, Italian, and Belgian army officers. Sam Browne belts were in general use in the United States Army some time before they received the official sanction of the War Department about 20 years ago.

The officers' belt was named after Sir Samuel Browne, a British army officer who lived between 1824 and 1901. Samuel (or Sam) Browne was noted for his capture of the fortress of Ali Masjid, in the famous Khyber Pass, at the outbreak of the Second Afghan War.

Toward the close of 1858, Sam Browne lost his left arm in a battle at Nuria, during the Indian mutiny. It is said that the loss of his arm prompted him to set about inventing a special belt to support his saber.

The sword belt which resulted from his efforts at meeting this special personal need was the original and literal "Sam Browne belt." Slightly changed in minor particulars, the belt later became popular with his fellow officers, and finally won a regular place in the armies of several nations of the world.

The origin of the military belt has mistakenly been ascribed by some to another British military man, Colonel Samuel Haslett Browne, who, by a curious coincidence, also made a fine record for himself with the British arms in India. However, several authorities, including Webster's, concur in naming Sir Samuel James Browne as the actual originator of the belt which bears his name.—W. P. Keasbey.

Brevities

Wood Construction Magazine: A pedestrian is a fellow who has missed a few payments on his car.

Portland Oregonian: Woman now appears in the role of traffic cop in the larger towns of Russia. This gives her the last last word.

A Verse for Today . . .

Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things.—PHIL. 4:8.

Camera Taboos

Most amateurs and all professionals know that it is illegal to photograph U. S. currency. But there are other taboos placed on your camera, some by the Federal Government and others by the State in which you live. All Government bonds and other obligations and many other legal documents including passports and citizenship papers are on the list of objects that may be seen but not snapped.

What is particularly important today is the restriction placed on the use of a camera in or near any military or naval zone. Incidentally, it will be a surprise to most amateurs to find that photographs of scenes from moving pictures snapped from the screen of your neighborhood theater are technically a violation of the copyright placed on the movie by the producers.—Photo Technique

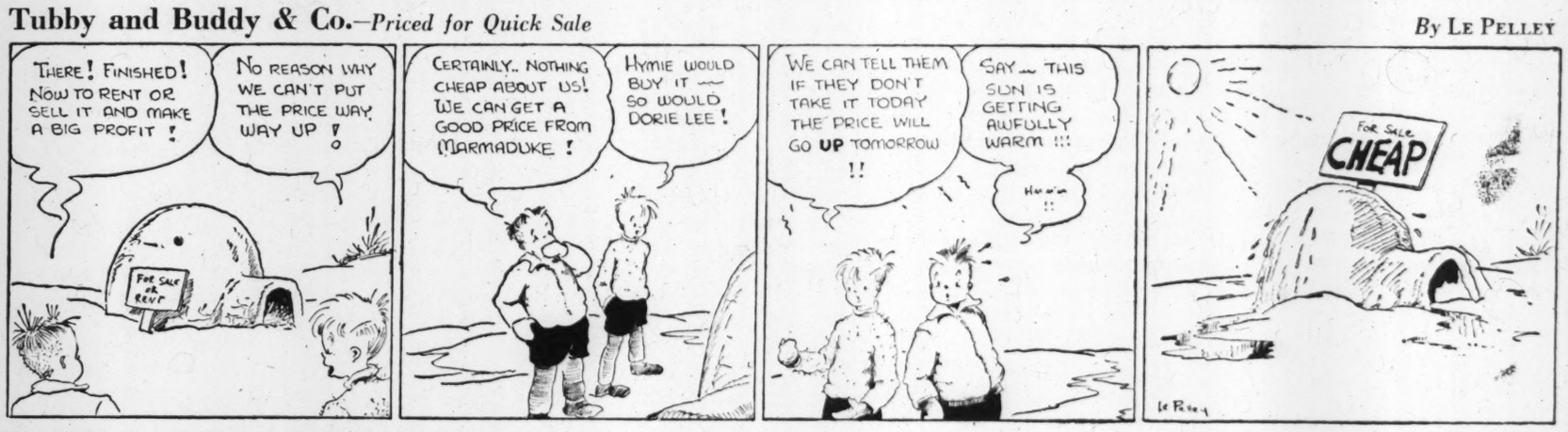
House Plants

Traditional success of the farmer's wife with house plants in the kitchen is largely due, says a botanist, to the vapor pouring steadily from the kettle on the range into a moderately heated room—very different from hot, dry air of many city dwellings.

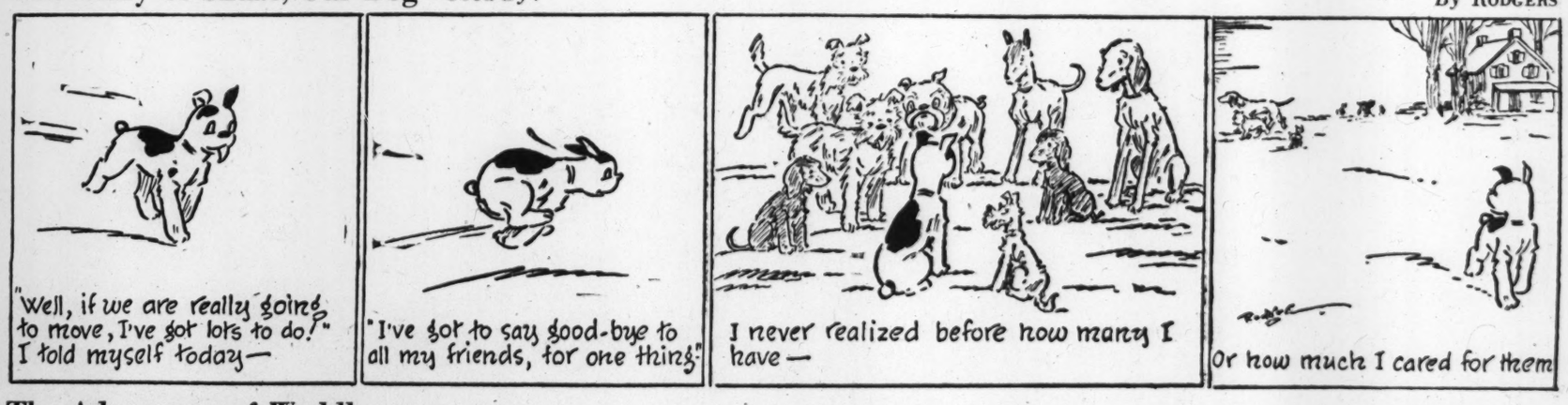
Analogy Test Answers and Rating Table

1.	Pacific Ocean.	0-1:	Poor.
2.	Illinois.	2:	Fair.
3.	South America	3:	Average.
4.	5,280 feet.	4-5:	Very good.
5.	Purdue.	6:	Superior.
6.	Francis Scott Key.		

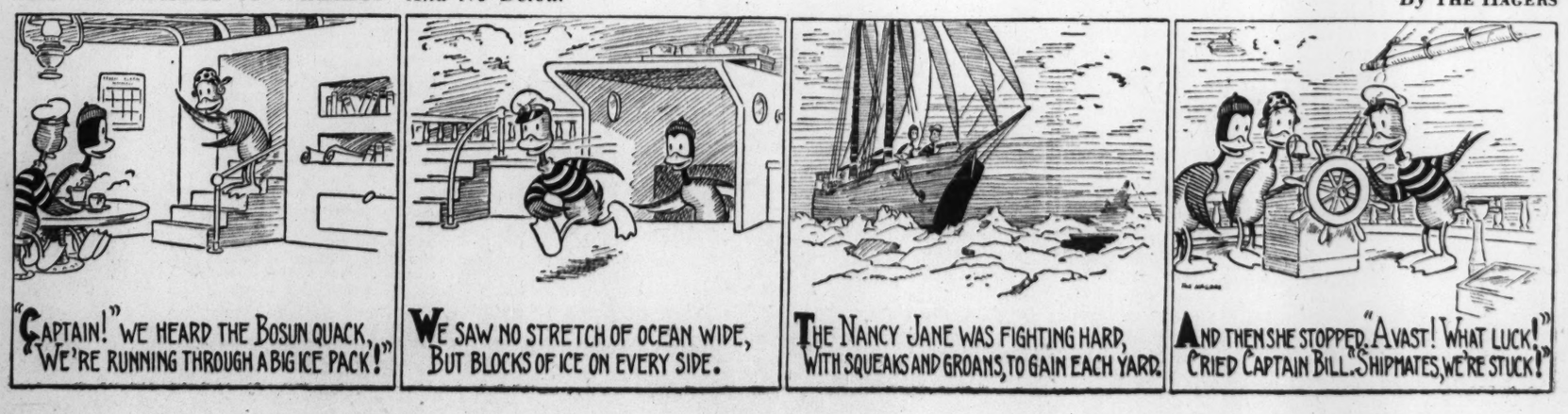
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Priced for Quick Sale* — By LE PELLEY


THERE! FINISHED! NOW TO RENT OR SELL IT AND MAKE A BIG PROFIT!
NO REASON WHY WE CAN'T PUT THE PRICE WAY WAY UP!
FOR SALE OR RENT
CERTAINLY.. NOTHING CHEAP ABOUT US! WE CAN GET A GOOD PRICE FROM MARMADUKE!
HYMIE WOULD BUY IT — SO WOULD DORIE LEE!
WE CAN TELL THEM IF THEY DON'T TAKE IT TODAY THE PRICE WILL GO UP TOMORROW !!
SAY — THIS SUN IS GETTING AWFULLY WARM !!!
Hu-u-u-u !!
FOR SALE CHEAP
Le Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Good-By!* — By RODGERS


"Well, if we are really going to move, I've got lots to do!" I told myself today—
"I've got to say good-bye to all my friends, for one thing"
I never realized before how many I have—
Or how much I cared for them

The Adventures of Waddles—*And No Detour* — By THE HAGERS


"CAPTAIN!" WE HEARD THE BOSUN QUACK, "WE'RE RUNNING THROUGH A BIG ICE PACK!"
WE SAW NO STRETCH OF OCEAN WIDE, BUT BLOCKS OF ICE ON EVERY SIDE.
THE NANCY JANE WAS FIGHTING HARD, WITH SQUEAKS AND GROANS, TO GAIN EACH YARD.
AND THEN SHE STOPPED. "AVAST! WHAT LUCK!" CRIED CAPTAIN BILL. "SHIPMATES, WE'RE STUCK!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — (R) •• — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Lincoln Would Have Understood

Lincoln would have understood, and appreciated, the mental attitude of the British people today. The preserver of the American Union was keenly aware that while men and guns were necessary if the enemy were to be defeated, moral and spiritual weapons were indispensable. And he did not hesitate to invoke such aid—most often in the secret watches of the night, when he paced the floors of the White House or stood or knelt in silent communion during those dark days when hostile forces rode within cannon shot of the Nation's capital.

"With a brave army and a just cause," wrote Lincoln to Grant, upon making him commander-in-chief, "may God sustain you." Note that the moral aspect is given equal weight with the physical in the President's letter. He knew—and often expressed such a view—that no cause which did not have right on its side could prevail. He understood, moreover, that human freedom was inextricably bound up with the cause of justice, wherever espoused.

At a Lincoln Day service in Boston, in 1910, Col. L. A. Watres of Scranton, Pennsylvania, attributed the following words to Lincoln:

> It is not our frowning battlements, our bristling seacoast, our army and our navy—these are not our reliance against tyranny. Our reliance is in the liberty which God has planted in us. Our defense is in the spirit which prizes liberty as the heritage of all men in all lands everywhere.

It must be obvious, not only from the utterances of British statesmen, but from the hundreds of letters which come from men and women in all walks of life, now under fire in "the fortress that is England," that the love of liberty and the understanding of man's essential dignity inherent in Britons are invincible weapons which no "fiery darts of the wicked" are able to overcome. They are the requisite concomitants of material armament in gaining lasting success. Such phrases as these occur frequently:

"We shall endure anything rather than Nazi slavery." "They cannot bomb out our individual liberties." "Faith is our weapon and divine protection our shield." "We can fight without bitterness." "There is no hate for the Germans; we pity them." "Cheerfulness is the word." "We are undaunted in this fiery furnace."

The quotations could be continued for a column. They bespeak those highly moral qualities of courage in adversity, love of liberty, faith in God, fair play, freedom of thought, and passion for self-government that characterize the citizens of democracies everywhere. These are attributes inherent in a free people; they have little opportunity for expression among enslaved races. Oppression is a rocky soil in which the seeds of human liberty, though they find lodgment, germinate with difficulty and rarely grow to fruition.

Paraphrasing the Declaration of Independence, the founder of this newspaper, Mary Baker Eddy, wrote: "God has endowed man with inalienable rights, among which are self-government, reason, and conscience" ("Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," p. 106). This is a statement with which Abraham Lincoln would have been in full agreement, for he knew that "government of the people, by the people, and for the people" necessarily included recognition of the inborn rights of man with which the Declaration said he is "endowed by his Maker."

It is those "inalienable rights" which are at issue in the great struggle gripping the world today. The Great Emancipator, by his every word, proved that as he wiped out the physical bondage of a whole race, he would have been a chief foe of the "new order" of bondage which today seeks to enslave mankind physically and mentally.

Vichy's Verdun

Those who expected Marshal Pétain to be a pawn in Nazi hands have had some surprises lately. How is it that Berlin, with all its power and pressure, has not been able to dictate the return of Pierre Laval to a dominant place at Vichy?

For two months the man who won fame at Verdun with his heroic, "Ils ne passeront pas" has stood off Herr Hitler, supposed master of Europe. If the Nazis intended to force surrender of French bases in the Mediterranean, possibly of the remainder of the French fleet, Marshal Pétain's "They shall not pass" has been as successful as at Verdun. Today, with the naming of Admiral Darlan as second in command of the Vichy Government—the place M. Laval desired—the Marshal's position seems firmer than ever.

There should be no illusions about that position. Vichy's Chief of State is an authoritarian and would go a long way on the lines of collaboration with Berlin laid down at his Montoire meeting with Herr Hitler. M. Pétain was willing to take M. Laval back, but on his own terms, not on terms which would have ended his own control and set up a "collaboration" that would have broken the armistice agreement and disgraced France.

In Marshal Pétain the Nazis have run into a man of character. He thinks agreements should be kept. He is not pro-German or pro-English, but pro-French, and primarily interested in holding together as much as possible from the wreckage of last June. He will use the English victories in Africa against Germany. He must allow occupied France to be used as a base against Britain under the armistice terms. But he now sees that Britain may win and he will not weaken France to help the Nazis if he can avoid it.

So far he has been successful in saying "No." That he has been able to measures the Nazis' recognition that they have not won the French. That he could continue to hold back should they find it absolutely essential to move into the western Mediterranean, is not clear. Nor is the developing role of Admiral Darlan. Possibly the Nazis have decided that the Balkans are a more promising field of operations. In Berlin Admiral Leahy, the American Ambassador, is described as playing a "retarding role" at Vichy. He seems certainly to have strengthened French hope in British victory. Basically that is the main support for Marshal Pétain's "No."

Night of Snow in the City

The city spires are lost in the flowing softness of new snow. The bell of sound is stilled. The quietude is filled with a white glow. The fruit of the frost is in flower. The City's heart beats slow. Before this hour, silent figures of stone stood like trees in winter—forever alone. Now they know the crystal miracle—the branching splinter piercing the frozen air. They who stood as a bar between earth and the sky, know tonight the ephemeral touch of the falling star.

Susan B. Anthony

In February Americans honor Susan B. Anthony as well as Washington and Lincoln. All three believed heartily in democratic government and devoted themselves to strengthening it.

Susan B. Anthony campaigned for the abolition of Negro slavery, which she was convinced had no place in a nation dedicated to freedom and equal opportunity.

She was even more devoted to the cause of woman suffrage. The winning of the vote for women became the all-absorbing purpose of her life, for she not only saw in it justice for women, but recognized it as an important step in a more complete and better functioning democracy.

In 1897 she wrote, "The day will come when man will recognize woman as his peer, not only at the fireside, but in the councils of the nation. Then, and not until then, will there be perfect comradeship, the ideal union between the sexes, that shall result in the highest development of the race. What this shall be we may not attempt to define, but this we know, that only good can come to the individual or to the nation through the rendering of exact justice."

Women have worked to preserve democracy ever since the United States was founded. Every time they have demanded equal rights with men before the law, they have strengthened democracy. Today in exercising the rights they have won to a full share in democracy, they are helping to defend free government. Women of today face a great opportunity, for the Nation and the world need the vision and the courage of such as Susan B. Anthony.

Marshal Graziani is reported to have told Italian colonists in Libya that they should not follow the army in retreat: "You remain behind. The British will arrive but they are gentlemen and will treat you kindly. They will leave you to work in peace." Evidently the Fascist Army recognize a good thing, even though they run from it.

Our Readers Say—

Keep America Out of War?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have just received the circular of the organization called "Keep America Out of War Congress," which apparently unites a number of other organizations which are in opposition to the bill now before Congress.

The argument of this circular, it seems to me, could be translated into some such terms as the following:

Do you realize the danger of organizing and maintaining a fire department in your city? Such a department has absolute power over your home. Its firemen may break into your house, flood your cellar, and put out your furnace, and it could interrupt a dinner party and throw cold water on all the guests. It has power and authority to break into churches and schools, and damage these buildings with water, to tear up gardens after the manner of the hydraulic miners, and to destroy personal property generally. It could put out of commission the police department, the electric and gas works, and the water department itself. Therefore, vote against a fire department.

Cambridge, Mass. JOHN M. BREWER

Wars and Defense

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I take issue with certain leading statements in a letter appearing recently in this column under the title "Wars Are Not Always Wicked." Up to six months ago such a statement would be considered not only insane but dangerous propaganda. We have come a long way in the last few months, haven't we? The author devotes a paragraph referring to battles of glory fought by Bible and historical characters. Everyone of those mentioned were battles of defense. The only justifiable wars are wars of defense, and if we send men to fight on foreign shores our action will not come in that category.

I have relatives fighting in the Royal Air Force. Even if I didn't, I would have a deep sympathy and admiration for the English people in this crisis. But by no stretch of the imagination can I make myself believe that they are "another people protecting us." They are a people fighting with their back to the wall, not to protect a wealthy, strong nation 3,000 miles away.

Oregon, Ill. GUY W. HAWKINS

Alcoholic Revenues and Appetites

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent issue, a lady from Los Angeles desired to know why both the medical profession and the Government remained silent on the dangers of alcohol to the human system. The Government remains silent because of the colossal revenue to be obtained through the liquor traffic. The medical profession remains silent for two reasons: First, because of fear of the Government which obtains colossal revenues from the liquor traffic; and second, because many members of the medical profession use alcohol themselves.

It is heartbreaking to watch the early passing of many of the members of my profession through the alcohol route. How inconsistent we are! We keep a close watch upon drinking water and milk for germs, but we allow people to pour poison down their throats with impunity.

I defy any member of the medical profession to cite one instance where the continued use of alcohol has done good.

I am a total abstainer, have always been so, and will continue to be one, because through the years I have been appalled at the potency of the poison, alcohol. As to the flagrant flaunting of the flowing bowl by the producers of the movies, Heaven pity them and us! (DR.) OSWALD C. J. WITHROW

Toronto

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Still True

"... that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."
U.S. ARMY CAMP
DEFENSE INDUSTRIES

The Bookshelf

A Reporter's Estimate of Lincoln

The most interesting thing about LINCOLN ON THE EVE OF '61, by Henry Villard (New York: Alfred A. Knopf. $1.25), is that although it was written before the War Between the States and the tragedy in Ford's Theater, before Gettysburg, Emancipation, or the Second Inaugural, even before Sumter, its author—a young newspaper reporter only seven years out of Germany—recognized the Emancipator's greatness.

For twenty years after the assassination, men who had known Lincoln rushed into print with biographies describing the War President in terms more or less panegyrical. Some were sincere and some were merely capitalizing upon the extravagant popular admiration of Lincoln, who had suddenly attained heroic stature. Nearly all of them, however, were more or less open to suspicion, because only a few—despite their intimacy with their subject—had previously gone on record as acclaiming the President's loftiness of character.

Henry Villard, however, had rendered his verdict long before his autobiography was published in 1904. Coming to this country in 1853, a boy of 18, he found himself five years later a reporter for the New York *Staats-Zeitung* "covering" the Lincoln-Douglas debates. During a heavy thundershower, while the two were alone, seated on the floor of a box-car at a flag station twenty miles west of Springfield, young Villard came to know Lincoln.

After the election of 1860, the *New York Herald* sent him to Lincoln's home town to report the doings and the sayings of the President-elect. His newspaper was not friendly to Lincoln, nor was the young reporter's opinion too high at first. "I doubt Mr. Lincoln's capacity for the task of bringing light and peace out of the chaos that will surround him," wrote Villard under date of November 16. A few weeks of observation led him to this conclusion:

> However prejudiced by partisan bias the daily observer of Mr. Lincoln's doings might be, he could not resist the impression that all he does and thinks bears the stamp of conscientiousness and solicitous dutifulness.

After his assignment was over and he had accompanied the President-elect as far as New York on his way to Washington, Villard included this straightforward appraisal in his final dispatch, twelve days before the inauguration:

> Putting prejudices a-one-side, no one can see Mr. Lincoln without recognizing in him a man of immense power and force of character and natural talent. He seems so sincere, so conscientous, so earnest, so simple-hearted, that one cannot help liking him and esteeming any disparagement of his abilities or desire to do right as a personal insult.

Mr. Villard's description of the pre-inaugural Springfield days, when hundreds of office seekers and voluntary advisers descended upon Lincoln, is revealing, as well as amusing. The influx was so great that the politicians filled all the town's beds and had to rest nightly in sleeping cars. He describes how poor Lincoln took refuge in such places as a sculptor's studio and a newspaper office to avoid his pursuers, and when the Lincolns were about to leave for Washington, the greatest sorrow was exhibited by the recently enriched "hotel, boarding house, billiard, saloon and rumshop keepers." How diplomatically Lincoln handled even the bellicose secessionists who visited him is entertainingly told.

Harold G. and Oswald Garrison Villard, the journalist's sons, compiled and edited their father's dispatches. M. W. B.

Down the Middle of the Road

The Radio Forums, or So YOU Say

By Erwin D. Canham

We have been listening to a lot of radio forums lately. And we think many of them are falling very far short of what is needed in the process of carrying the village grocery store or the halls of Congress into the living room. The magnificent opportunity for the exercise of democratic popular discussion which the radio affords is being misused. Let us hope that the eventual "remedy" will be no effort to restrict or censor the forums. We want to improve, not ruin, them. But unless improvement comes from within, ruin may be the end result.

Let us illustrate. One of those dinner-table "People's Platforms" the other evening discussed the great prevailing topic of aid to Britain. There were four participants, apart from the moderator, and they were taken from the streets of New York. Two of them violently opposed aid to Britain. One of these certainly and the other substantially followed the Communist Party line with unswerving vigor. They were aggressive, voluble young men and must have had a lot of training in Communist dialectic. They knew how to dish it out. They could interrupt and break up the fumbling and excitable efforts of the two other participants as easily as a hawk can sail into a covey of pigeons.

Of the two pigeons, one appeared to be an American of Armenian extraction. He had characteristic volubility and good will, and his ideas were what some of us would call sound, but he didn't get far against the Communist hawks. The remaining pigeon had very little to say for himself.

By the program's end, the two pigeons needed very much to resort to the tactics of an old Maine farmer of my acquaintance. Invariably bested in argument, he would have the last word by remarking quietly but with some scorn: "So YOU say." This is a wonderful piece of debating strategy which I have used myself more than once. But, alas, the two pigeons didn't know about it. They merely floundered in frustrated anger.

* * *

I do not object to a man being a Communist if he desires, nor to his airing his views on the radio occasionally if he is properly identified and if there is some adequate opportunity for the presentation of the other side. But in this program, the Communist party line was not identified as such. At best, the listeners must have been muddled when it was over.

And at worst they had accepted doctrine which is swung from black to white and back again upon orders from Moscow.

On a later evening, we heard another forum on the same subject, composed of university professors. These learned gentlemen split hairs with the diffuse enthusiasm of medieval schoolmen. They leaned over so far backward in a travesty of "objectivity" that you could hardly tell where they stood.

One questioner in the audience, who sounded both Communist and drunk, shouted: "Why don't you stop using all those mushy words and tell us right out that this war's nothing but an economic struggle. . . ." The professor who replied then outlined at great length the different "interpretations of history," saying finally that the "economic interpretation" was a thoroughly tenable one. He did not give his own view, and no other member of the learned panel challenged the assertion of the questioner. For all that the speaker said, or the audience gathered, it is the consensus of experts that the war is simply an economic struggle.

Another questioner said: "Won't we have to fight England if she wins this war?" The eminent professor answered—at far too great length to quote here—"That's a very thoughtful question . . . we mustn't rule out that view . . . because, etc., etc." No other member of the panel ventured to dispute the thesis.

* * *

Too much bullying, too much name-calling, too much self-advertising, too much demagoguery characterize our current radio forums. All these things happen also around the village cracker barrel and in Congress. But the demagogue can't get away with it quite so easily in the grocery store or in Congress as he is now doing on the radio forums. Listeners often get only a partial impression of what they hear, anyway. Newspapers, with all their faults, generally don't mislead citizens quite so deeply. The journalistic Orson Welleses—of whom we have had very few—have never started a mass migration.

One remedy for the radio forums we would recommend would be to have an arbiter, as nearly impartial or reportorial as possible, who would summarize the points made in debate after it was all over. Say an Elmer Davis. A cool look back over the points registered in hot debate ought to have a very clarifying effect.

The Wide Horizon

A Democratic Ambassador

By Ruth A. Steiger

That President Roosevelt should send as his Ambassador to London a man who has for years been passionately concerned with the lot of the "little people," is evidence of the President's sensitive response to public thought. Britain, loosening the fetters of a caste system under great stress, will henceforth honor her lower classes, whose self-sacrifice is so vital in maintaining her defense effort. John G. Winant, whose appointment as Ambassador to Great Britain has just been unanimously confirmed by the Senate, will sympathize as much as do the best members of Britain's own upper classes with new restraints on privilege and the growth of social freedom.

One of the most striking characteristics of Mr. Winant is his democratic thought and manner. And the import of his career has been to promote social justice. His whole record has been in that line—as State legislator and Governor of New Hampshire, as head of the Social Security Board, and as Assistant Director and Director of the International Labor Organization at Geneva.

* * *

Mr. Winant would be no society diplomat, even in ordinary times. The customary deference to social hierarchy usually practiced by diplomats would be utterly distasteful to John Winant. We have seen him ask an important official to wait while he received a small employee desirous of a talk with him, and whose time was restricted.

He looks much "on the heart of man" and prizes character more than many do. He once said humbly to a young person who had dared to take a radical step he believed right, "You have shown more courage than I have. It doesn't much matter whether it's little things or big things one's called on to do. It's one's courage in doing them that's important."

Once, during his directorship of the International Labor Organization in Geneva, he was invited to a housewarming party given by a subordinate in his office. Though the invitation was probably given out of appreciation of Mr. Winant's kindly interest, it was never expected that he would find time to come. The utter surprise on the face of the hostess when she found Mr. Winant at the door made him laugh and ask, "Wasn't I invited?"

As Assistant Director, and later Director of the ILO, he considered the ideals of his staff of prime importance. He wanted an *esprit de corps* which would rise spontaneously from a fervent adherence by even the smallest member of the personnel, to the high purpose of the Organization. We heard, for instance, of a stenographer who applied for a position in the ILO and sought an interview with Mr. Winant. He questioned her about the Organization and her interest in its objectives. When he found she knew nothing about it and that her only interest in it was a job, he didn't consider her application further.

* * *

Mr. Winant's connection with the ILO has given him valuable experience in collaborating with the British. The former Director of the ILO, under whom Mr. Winant served as an Assistant Director, was Mr. Harold Butler, an Englishman, as were many of the other members of the staff. Upon his resignation at the end of 1938, Mr. Butler proposed Mr. Winant as his successor. The activities of the ILO will also have increased the new Ambassador's acquaintance with the situation of labor in Great Britain.

All the speechmaking he has been called on to do has not freed him from an apparently painful self-consciousness before an audience, and the words come with difficulty. Only once, we were told, he was so angered by an unjust statement that his words rushed out in a torrent. But slow or fast, his words carry such conviction that they are always impressive.

The liberation of the British people from "a charming feudalism," as J. B. Priestley has characterized it, should find deep sympathy in such a man as Mr. Winant, and he will understand its manifestations.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly.—Ruskin.

For what comfort should it be for any good man to see his country brought into the estate of the old Goths and Vandals, who made laws against learning, and would not suffer any skillful man to come into their council house: by means whereof those people became savage tyrants and merciless hell-hounds, till they restored learning again and thereby fell to civility.—"Chronicles of England, Scotland, and Ireland," by RAPHAEL HOLINSHEAD (1578).

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